The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXVI—NO. 28. MASSILLON, OHIO, DECEMBER 28, 1888. WHOLE NO. 1,608.

TRAVELLER'S REGISTER.

CLEVELAND, LORAIN & WHEELING RAILROAD.

North.	South.
No. 2 6 30 a. m	No. 5 6 00 a. m
No. 4 3 37 p. m	No. 1 10 02 a m
No. 6 arrives 8 30	No. 3 7 3: p. m
Local 8 45 p. m	Local 2 45 a. m

WHEELING & LAKE ERIE RAILWAY.

North.	South.
No. 4 8 00 a. m	No. 3 7 18 a.m
No 6 1 05 p. m	No. 5 1 20 p.m
No. 8 5 25 p. m	No. 7 6 45 p.m
Local 6 3: a. m	Local 3 45 p.m

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 50 a m
No. 10	Daily except Sunday	9 05 a. m
No. 4	Daily	2 05 p. m
No 20	Daily except Sunday	9 25 p .
No. 14	Daily except Sunday	5 30 a. m.
Local		12:00 p. m.

GOING WEST

No 1	Daily except Sunday	3 50 a. m
No. 11	Daily except Sunday	10 13 "
No. 9	Daily	11 02 a m
No 3	Daily	5 48 p. m
No. 13	Daily except Sunday arrive	8 50 p m
Local		8:20 a. m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

D. F. REINOEHL, Attorney at Law. Office over No. 12 South Erie street, Massillon, O

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S Commissioner. Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK. Hotel Conrad Block Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States.
P G ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President: C Steese Cashier.

DRUGGISTS.

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House. Massillon, Ohio

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker. No. 23 West Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

DR. W H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

F. E. SEAMAN, M. D
Physician and Surgeon.
Office hours; 7 to 10 A M.
1 to 3 P M
6 to 8 P. M.
Office over Uhlendorff & Rudolph's jewelry store, Erie St. Office open day and night.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8 30 to 10 30 A. M.
2 P. M to 5 P. M.
7 P M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

HARDWARE.

S A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

PHILIP BLUMENSHEIN, Manufacturer of Cigars, Princeton, Ills.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corn & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

HENRY . OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware. House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc No 5 South Erie street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

CARD.

PATENTS—Having had over sixteen years experience in patent matters, I am prepared to procure patents for inventions, trade marks, designs, expeditiously and on reasonable terms.
W. A. Redmond,
Late examining corps, U. S Patent Office. Solicitor of U. S. and Foreign patents. No. 631 F. street, N. W. Washington, D. C. Send for circular.

CIDER. INMAN'S PERFECT PRESERVATIVE.

A thoroughly tested and wholesome preparation for arresting fermentation, enabling one to have rich, sparkling cider the year around Has been on the market six years, and is indorsed by thousands who have used it It thoroughly clarifies and imparts no foreign taste Put up in boxes designed for 32 and 50 gall packages, retailing at 25 and 50 cts Sold by dealers, or sent by mail on receipt of price. INMAN BRO'S, PHARMACISTS, Akron, O.

SALESMEN WANTED

to canvass for the sale of nursery stock Steady employment guaranteed Salary and Expens paid or Commission. Apply at once, stating age Refer to this paper.
J. B. NELLIS & CO., Rochester, N. Y

For Rent.

A FARM OF 170 ACRES 14 miles from Cleveland Long lease and low rate to the right party. Inquire of
DOCTOR HALLOCK,
25-4w Massillon, O.

FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale, 2½ miles south east of Otryville, Sugar Creek township, Wayne county, O,

A Farm of 106 Acres

of choice land, with two story brick house, bank barn nearly new, and all other necessary buildings. Also, a good tenant house and stable. Address E. WENGER, Burton City, O.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

Topics of the Times Given in a Terse and Spicy Manner.

Cumberland, W. Va., had a $90,000 fire.

Fourteen prisoners broke jail at Chattanooga.

Mattie Davis strychnined herself at Indianapolis.

It is said a silk trust has been organized in New York.

Charles Stackler was burned to death in a Bowery tenement fire.

Ed. Cullidy killed his friend, M. C. Edwardt, at Carim, Ill. Woman.

The ducking tub will be abolished at the Ohio penitentiary the first of the year.

Mrs. John Priestly and her child perished in their burning home at Forest, Pa. Foul play is suspected.

At Norristown, Pa., James Heneson, colored, shot and killed James P. Murphy. The killing was wanton.

Officer William Waggoner, of Harrodsburg, Ky., shot and killed Joshua Bell, a colored hoodlum, who resisted arrest.

Bob Holbrook hit Green Robinson with a brick at Georgetown, Ky., inflicting fatal injuries. Both are prominent tobacco men.

Frank Myers, cook in a Toledo restaurant, was instantly killed by touching an iron shutter that was in contact with an electric light wire.

Three fatalities and a number of minor casualities resulting from accidents at Christmas festivities, in the vicinity of Chicago, are reported.

Andrew Grimes, a drunken sailor, at Atlantic City, stabbed and killed John Martin, the mate of a schooner, and then threw the body overboard.

Madame Gaston DeFontilliat, nee Mme Smith, a sister of Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, has joined the Catholic church. Her husband is a Catholic French nobleman.

John Creel, wealthy citizen of Wort county, West Virginia, accidentally shot and killed his little child Christmas eve. The parents are almost distracted.

Jesse J. Taylor, and old and highly respected citizen living near Gadsden, Ala., was shot and instantly killed by his nephew, Arch Crazee, a young man about twenty five years old.

Judge Robert A. Johnston, of Avondale, Cincinnati, suicided Wednesday morning by shooting. The cause was mental depression caused by the death of his wife about two months ago, and his son, some time ago.

George Linsey was found on the Pan-Handle railroad near New Castle, Ind, with his leg so badly mangled that amputation was necessary. He claims that the train men put him off, and in leaving he fell between the wheels.

At San Francisco Tuesday afternoon, while a party of seven was out sailing on the bay, the boat was capsized and six of the occupants, named Andrew Siegel, Kate Siegel, George Stump and wife, Matt Cox and Mary Morales, were drowned.

At 12 o'clock Monday night City Marshal McMahon, of Vicksburg, Miss., shot A. G. Clay and Newton Doolan while they were attempting to break into the jail for the purpose of liberating a prisoner named Green, charged with liquor selling.

At Danville, Ill., while impersonating Santa Claus during the Christmas festivities, the costume worn by T. W. Smith, caught fire. Mr. Smith ran out of the house a living mass of flames Before they could be subdued he was so horribly burned that his recovery is doubtful.

Charles T. Clement, one of the widest known real estate brokers, of Fargo, Dak., is missing. It is thought that a personal injury received at the hands of a friend has driven him insane. He has not been heard from since December 10, when he dined with an acquaintance in Chicago.

John M Stillwell was badly burned while impersonating Santa Claus in the Methodist church at Geneva, Ill. His cotton costume caught fire from a candle on the tree. Quite a panic ensued, women, men and children running and screaming and jumping over the seats. Mr. Stillwell will likely recover.

Mrs. Ann Kelly walked into Church street police station, New York city, Christmas morning and handed her babe to an officer, saying calmly: "It is dead." The little one had died of cold and exposure in its homeless mother's arms within sound of the merry peel of Trinity church bells. The father could get no work.

Foreign Notes.

The sobranje elected M. Stoganoff president.

Lieut. Wissman's appointment as an official of the foreign service is confirmed.

The Tagblatt asserts that King Milan of Servia has drafted an act of abdication, which he will shortly promulgate

The death of Gen. Loris Melikoff, the well-known Russian officer, is reported from Nice. Gen Melikoff was born in 1824

Forty men from each provincial garrison have been summoned to Belgrade to be present at the opening of the skuptschina.

Count De Foresta, secretary of the Italian legation at Washington, has been appointed to the legation at Brussels. He will be succeeded at Washington by Signor Denitto.

Count Von Moltke, while making some purchases in a shop Christmas day was cheered by the crowd, who finally became so demonstrative that he was compelled to take refuge in a cab.

Before withdrawing entirely from Suakim the British will build strong permanent forts, on which guns will be mounted so as to sweep the plains Black regiments will be left to garrison the place

The London Times implores the government to endeavor to procure an early settlement of the Newfoundland fisheries question. The controversy between France and England, which are in an unanimous and unsatisfactory position

Gen Boulanger announces his intention to contest against the monarchical candidate the seat for Paris in the chamber of deputies made vacant by the death of Mons Hude. The Republican journals urge Republicans to unite in the support of a single candidate

The Cologne Gazette renews its attack upon Sir R D Morier, British [illegible] at St. Petersburg In a savage [illegible] the subject of his appointment [illegible] zaine, the paper says "We [illegible] Baltzaine named Morier, who [illegible] as the author of the information [illegible] him about the movements of the German troops, and are prepared upon this truth of the assertion

Worse and Worse.

MEMPHIS, Tenn Dec 27 It is now believed that the loss of life by the burning on the steamer Kate Adams was much greater than at first reported, and will range from thirty five to sixty, perhaps more.

INDEMNITY.

None Has Been Demanded By the United States

FOR THE SEIZING OF THE HAYTIAN REPUBLIC BY HAYTI.

Such Was the Opinion of Secretary of the Navy Whitney, When Interviewed in Regard to the Subject—A Determined Effort Will Be Made to Pass the Oklahoma Opening Bill After the Holidays.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—The Tribune publishes a special from Santiago de Cuba, saying:

"The Haytian Republic was released on Thursday by the Haytian authorities to American fleet, in command of Rear Admiral Luce. The indemnity for the owners of the vessel amounted to $200,000, and that for the ship's crew was $150,000. No shots were fired during the release of the vessel."

The Tribune's Washington correspondent says nothing is known in Washington of the indemnity demanded by Admiral Luce from the Haytian government. Secretary Whitney said Tuesday night: "No instructions were given to Admiral Luce for an indemnity in money. Of course this is a matter entirely within the province of the state department, but if such instructions had been given to the admiral they would have passed through the navy department. As a matter of fact, however, they have not, and the statement that Admiral Luce demanded $200,000 to indemnify the owners and $150,000 to indemnify the crew, lacks all authority.

"I have received no communication from Hayti since the announcement was made that the vessel had been released. Neither was Admiral Luce instructed to demand a salute of the American flag. The customary proceedings in such matters, however, is for the vessel visiting a foreign country to exchange salutes with the port, or with a vessel lying at anchor in the harbor, and flying the flag of the country. This Admiral Luce may have done. It is a mere matter of form."

The Haytian minister, Mr. Preston, likewise has no knowledge of any money indemnity having been demanded.

Secretary Bayard could not be reached Tuesday night, but it is doubted in well informed circles that any such instructions as the dispatch received from Port-au-Prince seems to imply were given to Admiral Luce, and if the admiral made any demand for a money indemnity and insisted upon the American flag being saluted before he saluted the Haytian flag, he acted upon his own authority, though it is believed that at the same time he announced to Secretary Whitney the release of the Haytian Republic he would have informed him of the details which attended it, especially if they were of the nature such as the dispatch from Hayti would seem to indicate.

The Oklahoma Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The bill now before congress to open up to settlement the Oklahoma country in Indian territory, has caused more increase in the postal revenues of the country than perhaps any measure in recent years The members of the house committee on territories have, since congress assembled, been flooded with letters from the west and southwest, urging the early opening of the country, and the dingy room in the basement of the capitol, where the committee on territories meets, is filled with letters and petitions in favor of it.

The bill is now before the house, and a determined effort will be made after the holidays to secure its passage However, opposition to the bill is strong Those favoring it say that unless the bill can be put up squarely and the house given an opportunity to discuss the matter on its merits no legislation shall be transacted by this congress outside of the appropriation bills. This threat, which comes from a prominent member of the committee on territories, can readily be carried into execution by obstructive tactics. This matter promises to assume an importance second only to the admission of the territories.

Mrs. Cleveland's Christmas Presents.

WASHINGTON, Dec 27.—A few of Mrs. Cleveland's personal friends were Tuesday permitted to look upon the scores of presents which had been sent to her and the president. The Christmas tokens were spread out in Mrs Cleveland's boudoir.

The apartment might have been easily mistaken for a combination store, so varied was the assortment of gifts. One of the most showy presents was an onyx and gold toilet stand for Mrs. Cleveland. Jewelry, silverware, canes, umbrellas, fancy articles, cigars, wines and packages of every description were displayed to the best advantage.

Mrs Cleveland enacted the role of Santa Claus among the household servants, and each one was liberally remembered by his young mistress. To some she gave useful articles, and to others she gave sums of money. The president also remembered the men servants with moneyed gifts.

McKinley Knows Nothing of It.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Maj. McKinley's friends say that there is not any truth in the story that Gen. Harrison is considering him for the post of secretary of the treasury. It is stated on authority that if he is being so considered the major himself knows nothing about it The rumor, says the Washington Post, is supposed to have originated among some of the friends of the other candidates for the speakership, who would like to have Maj. McKinley out of the race for that office.

John A. Logan's Remains Removed.

WASHINGTON, Dec 27 —The remains of the late John A Logan have been removed from their temporary resting place where they have been for the past two years, guarded by United States soldiers and were placed in the Mortuary chapel which has been built by Mrs Logan at the soldiers' home

Placed on the Retired List.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The president has approved the bill placing Gen Andrew J. Smith on the retired list of the army, with the rank of colonel

Christmas-Tree Festivities.

WAVERLY, O., Dec 27 —The good people had arranged a Christmas tree and treat for the little ones at Pleasant Hill, this county, Monday night, and when about to distribute the presents and engage in the exercises of the evening, a crowd of drunken colored men came along and commenced stoning the house. Several parties attempted to drive them away, but were compelled to seek shelter from a fusillade of stones They will all be apprehended.

Another Steamer Destroyed on the Mississippi.

And Many Others Meet Death in the Muddy Waters of the River—Plaquemine, Louisiana, the Scene of the Disaster—Steam Propeller Burned Near Seattle, W. T.—Seven Lives Lost.

PLAQUEMINE, La., Dec. 27.—Another steamboat disaster similar to that of the ill-fated Kate Adams occurred near here Tuesday. While the steamer John Hanna was making a trip from New Orleans up to the Onchita river district with over one hundred passengers she caught fire and in a few moments the boat was one mass of flumes. The crew strove hard to save the boat, but their efforts were useless, and she was burned to the water's edge, with all of her cargo, only part of which was insured

It was one of the most lamentable river horrors that has ever occurred, and fully thirty lives were lost. All of the passengers were in their rooms asleep except a party of gentlemen who were merry making in the cabin at the approach of Christmas, and when the alarm was sounded the scenes of confusion as the terrified people rushed from their rooms were appalling. The flames spread with such rapidity that before the boat could be run against the bank it was completely enveloped in fire, and many of the passengers were suffocated before they could escape.

The crew worked with a will and valor that was truly heroic, but to no avail.

The pilot, Capt. Jolles, as soon as he heard the alarm, turned her head toward the shore, while Clerk Powell rushed through the cabin and aroused the people.

Capt. S. H. Holmes, one of the best men on the river, who was in command of the craft, did everything in his power to assist the passengers in escaping, and only left it at the last moment, and barely in time to save himself.

Pen cannot describe nor the mind picture the fearful scene of unclad frightened passengers rushing in terror blindly, helter-skelter in every direction, seeking some means of exit, and many who escaped from the fire of the inside met death in the muddy water of the river.

Are among the lost are:
Capt J S Holmes, master of the boat.
Samuel Powell, chief clerk.
Bob Smith, a pilot from Smithland, La.
Mike O Neil, night watchman.
Joe Crane, cabin watchman.
Monroe Deck, first cook.
Jack Duff, second cook.
Joe Harvey, cabin boy.
Jim Watson, second baker.
John Crafton, carpenter.
The badly burned:
Dan Carroll, steward.
Jim O Neil, deck hand.
John Gibbons, sailorman.
Louis Welch, roustabout.
John Barlow, roustabout.
Jim Black, roustabout.
Dick Black, messroom tender.
Stephan, John and Monroe Diggs, cooks.
A child of Priscilla Wright.

Of the forty-four roustabouts, all but thirty-three are known to have been saved.

One thousand dollars were found in the pockets of Clerk Powell, whose body has been recovered; also a number of others.

Coming down on the boat as passengers were a number of the crew of the steamer Josie W., all of whom were saved

The survivors were all warm in their praise of the humane people of Plaquemine, who spared no pains and no money to furnish them with clothes and shelter after their terrible experience. W. L. Brule, mayor of the city, was especially kind to the survivors. None of the men could say what was the origin of the fire. The general impression, however, is that some careless smoker threw a cigarette among the cotton bales and thereby caused the disaster.

The boat was about fifteen yards from the shore when a great many people plunged into the river.

When the captain jumped ashore he was horribly burned, and in his frantic desire to be relieved of the pain he was suffering, he buried his face and hands in the soft mud, and begged most piteously for some one to help him.

Plaquemine was not slumbering when the fire broke out, and when the discovery was made that the Hanna was burning the entire town flocked to the river bank. Hotels and houses threw open their doors to the ill-fated people, and fed and clothed them until morning.

No attempt was made to save any of the books and papers, and everything, together with the clothes of the crew and passengers, was lost.

The boat burned rapidly after she reached the bank, and in a very short time after the alarm was given she burned to the water's edge. The hull sank and nothing was left of the Hanna but floating timber and burning cotton.

One Goes Down in the Pacific.

SEATTLE, W. T., Dec. 27.—The propeller Erickson was burned Tuesday evening off Alkali Point, five miles west of this city. Six lives were lost, perhaps seven The Erickson plied between Seattle and Sidney. She was two miles from shore, and there were thirty-three persons aboard The fire spread almost instantly throughout the interior cabin.

Capt. John Nube, the owner of the boat, was in command. He left the wheel-house for the purpose of launching a life raft, but found the passengers trying to put the raft overboard. In the struggle to rescue the raft from the passengers Capt. Nube fell overboard with it Meantime the passengers put on life-preservers, and, seizing fire-wood or anything else that would float, jumped overboard Capt Nube saw his niece, Miss Annie Tolmer, of Sidney, struggling in the water. He did his utmost to push the raft toward her, but she drowned less than a hundred feet away from him.

The steamer Skagit Chief, en route to Tacoma, came to the rescue, and saved seven persons The steamer Mountaineer saw the burning steamer four miles away and headed straight for her Half a mile from the Erickson the Mountaineer found people struggling in the water. Small boats were lowered and nineteen persons were saved An unknown man was taken from the water and died in a few minutes. He said, just before he died, that his wife was lost from the steamer.

The list of drowned is as follows:
Miss Ana Tolmer, of Sidney
J. H. Norcons, of the Norcons Brickyard company, Sidney
Jack Simmons, a half-breed fisherman.
T. Smith, of Smith, Taylor & Company, Colby.
A man and his wife, names unknown.
The survivors also report that a woman, not included in the above list, was lost.

SWEPT BY FIRE.

Destructive Conflagration in the West End, Cincinnati.

LOSS BETWEEN TWO AND THREE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Two Large Factories and a Number of Dwellings Destroyed, and One Hundred and Fifty People Homeless — Heroic Work of the Brave Firemen—A Christmas That Brought Sorrow to Many.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 27.—A most disastrous fire, as devastating in its results as any that has visited this city for years, broke out at 8:30 Tuesday morning in the rope factory of C. C. Jacobs & Company, on Harriet street, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad, and in a short short the entire locality was in a blaze.

A short time before the cry was made John Droud discovered smoke and flames issuing from the center of the long brick and frame cordage and rope factory and hurried to an alarm box. He struggled for over five minutes in fruitless endeavor to open the box, and finally, growing desperate, smashed in the door with a bowlder, and pulled down the hook, and the alarm was sounded.

Meantime the flames had been making rapid progress, and when the engines arrived on the scene the entire neighborhood was a scene of pandemonium and panic.

The fire had enveloped every portion of the rope factory, and had communicated to the large five story brick furniture factory of the Central Furniture association, Nos. 69 to 73 Budd street, and the immense lumber yard adjoining.

Before water could be turned on the heavy wind which had arisen had blown the flames against the rear of a large number of tenement houses on the north side of Budd street, which were also soon enveloped in flames.

The firemen made herculean efforts to check the progress of the flames, but they swept across Budd street, and communicated with the residences on the north side of Budd street.

Firemen worked in the very mouth of the flames. One man—Piperman John Romus, of the Eights—who lost his hat while on a ladder at a third-story window, had to turn a spray on himself several times to extinguish his own hair which had ignited. John Nolan, of the Twos, was knocked senseless by a falling cornice. He was taken to a place of safety and resuscitated. He soon returned to work, though badly bruised.

The members of the Fours, Fives and Sevens worked for a while directly under tottering and blazing lumber piles with the wind blowing the flames directly over them as they lay in two feet of water with their heads out directing their streams on the fire. Several of them were overcome by the heat and had to be carried from the scene. So hot did it become at times that the men's rubber helmets melted out of shape on their heads.

The origin of the fire is a mystery, though it is believed to be the result of spontaneous combustion.

The rope factory is an old structure, fronting seventy-five feet on Harriet street and extending back about five hundred feet along the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton railroad and Cincinnati Southern side track, just in the rear of the property on the south side of Budd street. The building is a two-story brick half way its length, and continuing in a one-story frame.

The fire originated where the frame parts join, among some bales of hemp. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton yardmaster passed the place at 7:15 a. m., at which time there was no trace of fire. He declares that no locomotive had passed within over half a block of the building prior to the discovery of the flames. Hence it is not probable the fire originated from a locomotive spark, as might be suggested.

The fire was practically under control by noon but continued to burn all day until it had burned itself out in the lumber piles and factories.

The household effects of not less than seventy-five families were scattered throughout the streets and alleys, while those of thirty families were totally destroyed, together with their homes, thus leaving penniless and homeless, on the day to which they had looked forward with so many joyful anticipations, at least one hundred and fifty people, men, women and children, who partook Tuesday night for the first time in their lives of the hospitality of others.

Jacob's cordage works were totally destroyed, together with all the fine machinery, stock, etc They also lose heavily on some of the burned dwellings which belonged to them. They figure their total loss at $100,000, which is insured for $60,000. The firm has made a specialty of making hangmen's ropes, which have been in exclusive use in this section for years.

Owing to the absence of the bookkeeper from the city it was impossible to ascertain with what companies the policies were placed.

The next heaviest loser was the Central Furniture association, whose factory, a large five-story brick, one hundred by one hundred and fifty feet in dimensions and heavily stocked with furniture, was totally destroyed, nothing but the tall chimney remaining The association also loses a large quantity of valuable dry walnut lumber. They estimate their loss on building, stock and machinery at $75,000; partly insured.

The Betts Street Furniture company, who owned part of the lumber destroyed, will lose $5,000; insured

While the loss of the above firms is very heavy, it is possible that the heaviest losers are the poor occupants of the burned dwellings, who lost their all.

The fire made a clean sweep along the south side of Budd street from No. 49 to 81, every house being leveled to the ground, and four others were badly gutted, while on the opposite side of the street the fire, water and removal of furniture effected almost as much damage to household goods as did the total destruction on the lower side.

The total loss will be somewhere between $200,000 and $300,000.

Called to His Door and Shot.

HUNTINGBURG, Ind., Dec. 27.—S. Hobbs, a farmer living three miles south of Bird's Eye, in Dubois county, was called out of his house Saturday night, and two shots were fired at him One shot struck him in the abdomen, producing a fatal wound. One Smith was arrested on suspicion of having done the shooting. Hobbs has made himself obnoxious to the White Caps by procuring evidence against them and urging prosecution. He had a wire stretched around his yard as protection against the White Caps.

SEVERAL ACRES

Of the Business Portion of a Massachusetts Town Burned.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., Dec. 27.—For a second time in her history Marblehead has been visited by a destructive fire. The entire business portion is in ruins, and the following firms are burned out: Cropley & Brothers, E. S. Woodbury, Johnson Horner, J. C. Peach, William Stevens, Jr., & Son, Edward Hathaway, Joshua Lefavour, also the Boston & Maine depot and several other buildings.

The fire started about 10 p. m. in the basement of D. B. H. Powers' furniture store on Pleasant street, and is said to have been caused by the explosion of a can of benzine.

About 2:30 a. m. the fire was gotten under control, having burned over a tract from eight to nine acres in the business center of the town. The burned district covers the space on both sides of Pleasant street from Anderson street to Spring street, both sides of Spring street except a school house, both sides of Essex street, School street from Sewall to Washington street, and a number of buildings on Nicholas hill. The entire business portion of the town is in ruins. One Marblehead gentleman counted up thirty-six buildings that he could recall which had been destroyed, and he said he knew that there must be half as many more. The number was generally placed at about sixty outside of the shoe factories.

The buildings consumed were all light frame structures and the only brick building destroyed was the Grand Army hall and fire department headquarters. There were no accidents. Among the shoe manufacturers burned out are: Ballard Brothers, John Barry, B. E. Cole & Company, Jacob M. Cropley, Edward Lefavour, Herbert Lefavour, William C. Lefavour & Son, F. W. & J. M. Munroe, J. H. Orne, John C. Peach, Frank Stevens & Brothers, Edwin S. Woodbury, and Bridge & Carroll.

LATER—The loss is now estimated at $1,000,000 or over. It is stated that at least two thousand five hundred persons will be affected by the fire, and great distress must follow.

A STRICKEN HOME.

The Last Christmas a Philadelphia Boy Will Ever See.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Christmas day dawned bright and merrily for the families Dennies Flynn and James Kelly, of No. 1823 and 1826 Barker street, but it ended for one of them the saddest of the entire year.

Little Jimmy Kelly, fourteen years old, son of James Kelly, now lies a corpse at the house of his parents, and Frank D. Flynn, the sixteen-year-old son of Dennis Flynn, had a narrow escape from a like sad fate. Both the boys left their homes shortly after dinner Tuesday afternoon and went to have, as they said, "a good time." After romping about the park for some time, the boys made their way down to the edge of the river.

They were not there long before they discovered that the water just there was frozen, and with a shout of delight both boys ran to the edge of the bank, and the next moment were on the ice dancing about joyfully and speculating as to when it would be sufficiently strong for skating. A minute later one of the boys started to run, and as he did the frail ice gave way, and both boys were thrown into the river.

As they fell into the water they both cried lustily for help. Park Guard A. A. Coulter, who was in the light house, heard the cries, and on looking up saw the two boys struggling in the water. Coulter tried to encourage them, but Kelly soon sank. Flynn hung on the edges of the ice until rescued.

Millionaires' Presents.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Jay Gould is said to have presented each of his children with $100,000 in railroad bonds. In addition, the eldest son, George J. Gould, who now represents him in most of his business transactions, was understood to have received about two hundred thousand dollars in stocks of various railroads which Gould controls. Young Gould's present to his wife, formerly Miss Edith Kingdon, consisted of diamonds and other jewels. There was a gathering of Vanderbilts at the family mansion, Fifth avenue, Tuesday evening. Presents exchanged as Christmas offerings between members of the family were estimated to amount to the value of $100,000. They comprised bric-a-brac and jewelry.

Courted Thirty-five Years.

LOWELL, Mass., Dec. 27.—Society is greatly wrought up here over the intended suit of Miss Catherine Teresa McEnery against John H. Buttrick. It is understood that Ben. Butler will prosecute the lady's claim, which is for $75,000 damages for breach of promise of marriage. Miss McEnery comes from one of the oldest Irish families in the state. Buttrick is prominent in banking and railroad circles, is wealthy, and a descended from the early settlers. The lady is well along in life now, and it is alleged that Buttrick has been keeping company with her thirty-five years. Friends saw them walking together only last week.

An Elephant for a Gift.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Adam Forepaugh's famous elephant Bolivar, the greatest pachydermatous bulk in the realms of civilization, entered the Zoo Tuesday as the veteran showman's Christmas gift. Bolivar is twenty-six. He is the largest elephant in captivity, and is still growing. He is ten feet high, and he is heavier than Jumbo was. Adam Forepaugh, as a Philadelphian, wished to present something to the Zoo that couldn't be excelled. He thought he had done it. The management of the Zoological society now claim to have the finest elephants, lions, tigers and snakes in the country.

He Got the Extreme Penalty.

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Joseph Schlemmer, the boy who murdered his fourteen-year-old wife in Jersey City two years ago, has been sentenced to state prison for twenty years by Justice Knapp. This is the extreme penalty of the law for murder in the second degree. Schlemmer was convicted and sentenced to be hanged, but after a year's delay he got a new trial on the ground that local evidence favorable to him had been excluded. When his case was called for trial the second time he pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and the plea was accepted.

Foraker Interviewed.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A Tribune special from Columbus, O, says: Col. W. B Holloway, of the Indianapolis News, was in the city Tuesday, and called on Governor Foraker at his residence on Broad street. It is understood that Col. Holloway's visit had reference to cabinet speculation, and his visit from headquarters gave prominence to the rumor that he bore a message to Governor Foraker with a view to learning whether in certain contingences he would accept a cabinet position should one be offered him. In interview Governor Foraker refused to say what the object of Holloway's visit was. He came over from Xenia in response to a telegram to meet Holloway.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

OUR GOTHAM BUDGET.

THE THINGS TALKED ABOUT IN THE GAY METROPOLIS.

Army Circles Much Interested in Watching the New Commander of the Division of the Atlantic—The Muddle With Hayti—Political and Musical Gossip—A New Hospital.

GEN. HOWARD.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.

Army and navy circles have had many things to talk about in the past week. Recent appointments made by President Cleveland, the seizure of an American ship by Hayti and the moves made by our government to recapture her, together with the necessary changes made by and for Gen. O. O. Howard, on taking command of the Division of the Atlantic, have all furnished themes for endless comment and causes for bustle. Interest in these things is not confined to the army and navy in fact. The Hayti matter is of profound interest to the commercial interests centering here, and the things that make a commotion among the army and navy folks always makes a stir in the fashionable world throughout the country.

Gen. Howard has been in New York considerable in recent years though so long in the west, but much curiosity is felt about him. It is so unusual to find an army officer noted for religious scruples and temperance views that the gay sets with which Governor's Island has been allied scarcely know what to expect from the new commander. There is a degree of sternness in the lines of his face which bodes well for discipline and his reputation is answer enough as to how his command will be regulated in soldierly matters, but what his course will be in purely social things is problematical. Mrs. Howard is a mystery in this respect also.

So the gay of the army sets are puzzled. There is nothing in the general's civic career to give them light. After the war he was commissioner of the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. Since then he has been in command in Chicago, San Francisco and other western departments and divisions, and for some time was commander at West Point. He fought Indians in Nevada and elsewhere, had many memorable campaigns, especially that against Chief Joseph, who is considered the greatest general the Indians have ever produced. Gen. Howard has been honored too with civic degrees by Waterville college in Maine; Shurtleff college, of Illinois, and the Gettysburg theological seminary, of Pennsylvania, and has held many civil trusts. He has the reputation of being a kind commander, ever mindful of the welfare of his subordinates, and only stern when duty requires it. But the whole tendency of this information is to mystify the people who are stewing about his influence and the directions it will take. A pronounced teetotaler and officer with theological degrees is something of a mystery to these folks.

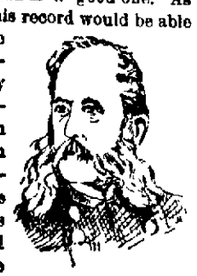
GEN. HOWARD'S RESIDENCE.

The residence on Governor's Island occupied by Gen. Hancock has been fitted up, and is now the home of the new commander and his family, which consists of Mrs. Howard, a daughter, Bessie, and Harry, a son.

Idleness is seldom looked on as a luxury to the true soldier or sailor. He longs for activity and a part in the world's affairs. So that when Rear Admiral Luce steamed away with our gallant vessels for Hayti that worthy old sea-dog was one of the happiest men in the universe. Our naval people have an absorbing interests in this Hayti business. Inconsequential though the expedition seems on the surface the belief is general among the people who go down to the sea in ships that something serious and of international importance may result from it. Hayti is practically without government and the interests of thousands of Americans are at stake.

The Hayti trouble revives the protests from marine circles generally against our inadequate provisions for cases of the sort. Were courtesy due the American flag violated at Liverpool, Hamburg, or Marseilles, as at Port-au-Prince, what would we do about it? The screams of the American eagle would be faint indeed in some foreign waters.

Mr. Depew's denial of statements a reporter alleges were made recently about the English ministry, is smiled at by the politicians who meet and confer here, not that they dispute Mr. Depew's say-so, but because they believe they have a clue to his political intentions. The story some of these gentlemen devise is that Mr. Depew wants the mission to England so that he can remove himself away from local political disturbances, and leave him with clean hands and an unblemished political and labor record, so far as the fight in 1892 is concerned. It is very reasonable, and the plan is a good one. As minister to England his record would be able and brilliant, and he would make no enemies. Four years away from the Central railroad would put him in unison with the men he calls "fellow grangers," and give him the long rest he perhaps needs after a good many years of active life. There is no longer any doubt that he would take the presidency, they say, and his Chicago experience made him prominent to the whole country. His alleged declaration that he would be glad to represent the country in Great Britain, they say, undoubtedly secures for him that place.



REAR ADMIRAL LUCE.

That is not all of the talk. Whether Mr Blaine wants to run in '92 is an open question, they say, but if he does Mr. Depew would be the only man who could beat him for the nomination. Gen. Harrison will, perhaps, be satisfied with one term—to run for a second has been amply shown to be dangerous, however able and honest a president, and so the skies, in fact, look very bright for Chauncey, if he goes to England and comes back shortly before the close of President Harrison's first term.

The preparations for the celebration of the centennial anniversary of George Washington's inauguration as president of the United States goes bravely on. Several meetings of the committee in charge have been held recently, one of them this week.

The Board of Apportionment has appropriated $75,000 to aid in defraying the expenses, and the idea is prevalent that there will be no trouble in inducing the legislature to appropriate $50,000 more. If private aid is needed it looks as though there would be little trouble in raising all the funds necessary and for once I believe New York city will really put its shoulder to the wheel and try to make a glorious success of this celebration. Philadelphia has been having entirely too much thunder in the centennial line to please some of our business folks, and the outlook is highly encouraging. To the committee on the plan and same of the general celebration have been added the names of Senators Evarts and Hiscock by the way. A number of popular names have also been added to the general committee, among whom are those of Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, Alexander Hamilton, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, J. W. Beekman, Rufus King, Frederick W. Rhinelander and Clarence A. Seward.

This week and next are the busiest of the season for theatrical folks. It is amazing how large the out-of-town clientiele becomes in the holiday season. Thousands of people come here to pass the holidays in our hotels and have a mid-winter vacation in the whirl of metropolitan life. Those of our citizens who leave at this time for visits elsewhere are far outnumbered by the increase in the city's population from without. Money flows like water. Golden streams are falling in the tills of all our business folks now, theaters, stores and so on. Immediately after the first of January there will be a relapse for a few days, then everything will move on as usual in the new year.

The friends of Theodore Thomas are greatly pleased that his orchestra is to be kept together, and that the new year will bring in the first concerts of the orchestra for months, but a large share of the incoming throngs will come to hear the grand operas and the new singers introduced this season—Moran-Olden, Bettaque, Perotti, Konchasska, Modlinger, Fohstroem and others. The best singers of the old company are still retained and the more extended repertoire and increased strength of the organization is awakening profound interest.

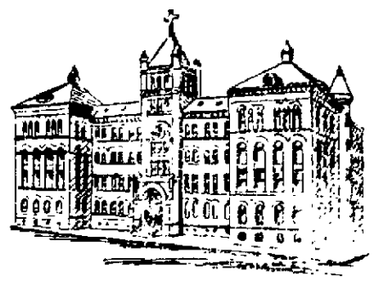
FRAULEIN FOHSTROEM.

The Metropolitan management by judiciously interchanging the roles is heightening this interest. Froulein Fohstroem as an example was not warmly received as the "Margaret" of Huguenots, but as the "Margaret" of Faust she made the effort of her life before the American public, and at once stepped to the front as one of the strongest of the new artists. Those of the audience who had heard her in the first role when she struggled with a lack of familiarity with the great auditorium, and with timidity before an audience of strangers were utterly amazed with the dramatic subtlety in her handling of the Faust "Margaret," and with the charm and natural method of her bell-like soprano voice in that role. The change of roles in this case was in fact a musical sensation of the past week, though Fraulein Fohstroem certainly sang like the great artist she is in the Huguenot role also. But by this policy of change I imagine Mr. Stanton will spring many more surprises during the season, for in this instance the singer was only a pleasing stage figure as a queen, but as the unaffected, pure-souled Gounod heroine she at once becomes the talk of the town as a radiantly beautiful woman. And people like to see beautiful women as well as hear them sing. Managerial experience the world over demonstrates that.

From a beautiful singer to a hospital is a long jump, but we must make it.

The scene changes to Brooklyn.

It is now a quarter of a century and more since a branch of the sisters of the order of St. Francis of the Poor was established in Brooklyn, locating in St. Peter's parish in the Sixth ward—then but a short time established. Surely the completion of the magnificent new St. Peter's hospital at a cost of over $350,000 every cent of which has been raised by these sisters, independent of the parish, deserves a paragraph and a long jump in any letter.



ST. PETER'S HOSPITAL.

Last spring designs and bids were privately solicited and now the building is rapidly approaching completion. In June last the work of demolition was begun and soon the old mansion, a landmark for many years, was torn down as were the remaining dwellings. In their place is arising one of the finest houses for the sick and injured in the country and certainly the equal of any in Brooklyn which proudly claims the best.

The foundation is of granite and the five stories are of the best quality of red brick, trimmed with greystone and granite. There is an air of simplicity about the building befitting the lives and work of the sisters who have erected it. It covers the entire block between Congress and Warren streets, and extends down either street seventy-five feet. A temporary morgue is at the rear on Warren street. The main entrance will be directly in the middle of the block on Henry street.

CHARLES T. BROWN.

CARTER LOST THE GAME.

Schaefer Outplayed the Winner of the Tournament—The Champion Finished the Game with a Series of Brilliant Executions.

There was a large and well-dressed crowd at the Madison-street Theater last night, says the Chicago Tribune of the 9th inst., to witness the fourteen-inch balk-line billiard game between Jacob Schaefer, champion of the world, and Eugene Carter, winner of the balk-line tournament just closed. The conditions of the game were that Schaefer should play 600 to Carter's 400. Before the game Franc B. Wilkie presented the emblem won by Carter in the tournament. He spoke briefly and expressed the hope that Carter's success would be as great in the future as in the past. Carter in reply said: "I may be a billiard player, but I never was accused of being a speechmaker. All I can do is to thank you for your appreciation." The emblem is a gold medal of handsome design. It is subject to challenge and must be defended for one year before it will become the property of the holder. With the exception of Schaefer and Slosson all players in the country are eligible to challenge for it. All games for the emblem must be for at least $250 a side, and a forfeit of $50 must accompany all challenges. The holder must accept all challenges within ten days and must play within sixty days of the challenge.

Frank Rice was selected to referee the game and Charley Mathews marked. A new set of balls was furnished for the contest. They were heavy and the players soon found out they could not play with them. "They won't do any thing but jump. You can't make a draw or masse," said Schaefer.

"Mr. Foley, will you get that other set!" called out Carter.

"I will; I have sent for them," answered Foley.

After Carter had taken his sixth inning he said: "Let's quit until the other set comes?"

Schaefer assented and the game was stopped for about five minutes. When the balls were changed Schaefer began to play good billiards. At the same time a red-faced young man who occupied a seat on the second row from the foot of the table began to laugh. Every body else laughed because he laughed. Then he subsided. A difficult and exquisitely executed masse caused him to explode. Other deft and dainty strokes caused hundreds of people to laugh. "He can make any thing," said a woman. Then he missed an easy shot. The run was 82 and the score was: Carter, 15; Schaefer, 103. Carter took kindly to the old set of ivories and by careful play manipulated them for 25 in the seventh and 29 in the ninth. In the seventh, eight, ninth and tenth Schaefer's best run was 3. Then he made 40. Carter followed with 40, and failed to get the balls out of balk. The man with the red face was impartial. He laughed and applauded when Carter made good shots. Schaefer made 15 from the leave. Then he made 69. When he made a wonderful masse most of the spectators laughed. From a fit of laughter a woman in the gallery began to sneeze violently. A man down stairs shouted: "Shake 'em up!" Then there was a roar. In the seventeenth Carter got 21 and Schaefer 23.

The marker called: "Schaefer, 303; Carter, 156." From this point the game began to drag. It took Schaefer eleven innings to make another hundred. When he reached 404 Carter had 212. It took fourteen innings more to turn his fifth hundred. Meanwhile Carter had worked his buttons up to 303 and went out to see a man. On his return he ran 3. O's, Ah's, and sighs of disappointment had supplanted the laughter and applause of the early stages of the game when Schaefer began his forty-sixth inning. He soon had the crowd in good humor again. Displaying all the wonderful execution for which he is noted, he ran the game out. Playing every shot for a position, he made drives, draws, and single cushion shots with amazing precision and counted on masses more easily than most players make open carroms. When he wound up with a neat exhibition of balk-line nursing and, thinking he was out, broke up the position when he had two to go, but got out on two spreads to the cushion, the crowd applauded wildly. After every body else had subsided a fat Teuton discovered that Jake had won. He stood up, swung his hat, and howled "Hoo-r-a-a-a-y!" in a deep bass voice and with tremendous effect. Carter got 332. He had a chance to win that he will never have again. Not once in a year would Schaefer play so poor a game. The score:

Schaefer—0, 3, 17, 1, 0, 82, 0, 3, 2, 1, 41, 15, 69, 8, 38, 0, 23, 0, 0, 25, 0, 9, 13, 1, 1, 0, 13, 36, 7, 10, 1, 2, 0, 32, 1, 0, 7, 32, 0, 0, 5, 6, 8, 2, 7, 79—600. Average, 13 2-46.

Carter—0, 3, 3, 1, 8, 0, 25, 0, 29, 1, 1, 40, 0, 8, 13, 3, 21, 9, 1, 0, 18, 12, 0, 1, 8, 6, 1, 0, 0, 5, 8, 2, 0, 25, 13, 0, 1, 11, 8, 0, 1, 17, 17, 2, 3, 7—332. Average, 7 10-46.

A Graded Salary Plan.

A Washington special dated December 16 says: Yesterday the new graded salary plan adopted by the league at its last meeting went into effect. Every league player who has not signed a contract or accepted the terms offered by his club is now subject to classification by President Young. No players hereafter can possibly secure more than $2,500, unless they have special agreements that they shall not be reserved at less than a specified sum over and above the amounts of their contracts for last season. The only other exceptions are the members of the Australian party and players who may receive extra compensation as managers and field captains. Hereafter the president of the league will fix the salary of each player, and from his decision there is no appeal.

No club will be allowed to pay more, and the penalty which is attached to its violation is so severe that none are likely to hazard its infliction. Under the agreement with the brotherhood, no player's salary can be reduced, but as the National agreement provided a salary limit of two thousand dollars, which was the most that could be written in the contract, the new rules are practically, though not technically, a violation of the agreement. All the league clubs have forwarded their list of players to President Young, and, while some have expressed an opinion as to how their players should be classified, others have contented themselves by simply transmitting a list of their reserved players without any suggestions. Mr. Young knows their salaries, their habits, and the other considerations besides playing skill which determine the class into which they are to be placed.

A Detroit dispatch says: Sire Brotneus, of New York, who, in company with Vanness and others, were expelled at the recent meeting of the board of appeals of the American Trotting association for "ringing," have petitioned for a rehearing. They thought the board would not dare to expel them, and at the hearing did not put in any evidence beyond an affidavit. They are "very sorry" they say, and want to vindicate their character. The matter of a rehearing rests entirely with the board of appeals, which meets next May. Secretary Steiner has received a letter from John Splan, the noted driver, in which he says he is glad the association will not wink at fraud, and predicts a rapid growth for the association because of its bold action.

DISEASES OF THE GRAPE VINE.

How to Treat Downy Mildew and Black Rot.

Bulletin No. 5, from the botanical division of the department of agriculture, consists largely of reports from special and volunteer agents of experiments made over a wide area of territory, in 1887, with sulphate of copper in solution, or when combined with lime and other substances, as a remedy for the downy mildew and black rot of the grape vine. Six different formulas were employed. The Bordeaux mixture, blue water or eau celeste, two different solutions of sulphate of copper, sulphatine and David's powder.

Bordeaux mixture is made by dissolving in a wooden vessel 8 pounds of sulphate of copper in 15 gallons of hot water, and in another vessel 10 pounds of lime in 5 gallons of water, and mix when cold, to form a spray solution. Blue water, or eau celeste, is prepared by dissolving 1 pound of sulphate of copper in 4 gallons of hot water. When dissolved and cold add 1 pint of liquid commercial ammonia. Dilute to 22 gallons and proceed as with Bordeaux mixture. The two simple solutions are respectively 1 and 2 pounds of the sulphate to 22 gallons of water.

Sulphatine and David's powder are dry and applied with a bellows. Of the experiments that have been made, the chief of the section of vegetable pathology says the results can in no way be deemed conclusive, as diverse results have been obtained by parties who have apparently pursued the same line of experiments; but what has been accomplished is decidedly encouraging, and we may reasonably hope for better and more decisive results the coming season.

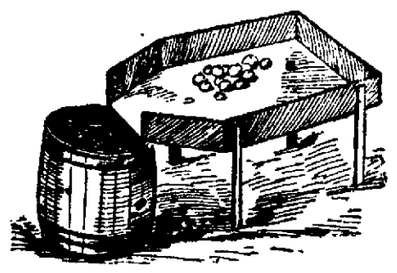
Lengthy reports were received from special agents at Charlottesville, Va; Vineland, N. J.; Denison, Tex., and Neosho, Mo., together with the volunteer reports from a great many persons in other grape growing states. At Charlottesville it is stated that vines that were left untreated clearly showed the absence of any influence that might tend to check the ravages of mildew in those varieties that are known to be subject to it. In respect to black rot a small advantage accrued to the treated vines. From Vineland the statement is made that it was the wettest season ever known in southern New Jersey, and the conclusions drawn from the experiments that were made are that the copper sulphate may ordinarily be relied on on as a preventive of grape mildew, and the Bordeaux mixture is thought to be the preferable one. Grapes treated for black rot, rotted equally with those not so treated. Denison, Tex., reports that there seems to be positive evidence of preventive effects in the use of the different preparations of sulphate of copper, especially in early applications with the Bordeaux mixture, when it reaches every part of the surface of the fruit. The most certain escape from black rot consists in planting varieties that are known to resist it, such as Perkins, Ives, Delaware, Norton, etc.

From the hundreds of reports from these and other states it is made to appear that generally the sulphate of copper is beneficial for mildew, though not invariably so, and the Bordeaux mixture and eau celeste the best formulas for its use. For black rot none were satisfactory, and while the remedies that have been named are the best we know of at present for diseases of the grape, further experiments will be necessary to test their full value.

Device for Packing Apples.

A correspondent of The Prairie Farmer, who has had experience in gathering and packing apples, describes as follows a device, of which the cut is here reproduced, and gives some practicable instructions in the matter.

Gather the apples as soon as they are ripe, which is as soon as you can pull them easily from the twig. Sort them while picking, leaving all small and imperfect ones on the ground. I would like to impress it upon the minds of all fruit growers that it does not pay to put small or imperfect apples in the barrels. Small apples fill the spaces between large ones; they do not measure any, and lower the price of the product. Put all sound and perfect fruit in bushel boxes, and take them to some central point to pack in barrels.



APPLE PACKING DEVICE.

Make a table, say 6 feet long, 2½ to 3 feet wide with sides 6 to 8 inches high. Have the legs long enough so that a barrel will go under one end. The other end should be four inches higher, so the apples will have a tendency to roll toward the end where the barrel is. Empty the fruit from the boxes into this table, set the head of the barrel with smooth apples. Now by holding one hand half way down to catch the apples, you can let them drop in from the table. The advantage of a table is that you can see any defective fruit, and, by turning them half over as they go into the barrel, you see all sides of them. Again, your hands being free, it enables you to sort them much better than from baskets, and more, it saves handling. Every time fruit is handled you lose 10 per cent. A man with a true eye and quick hands will fill barrels as fast as another can head them.

Things Worth Knowing.

The current and the gooseberry thrive best in a partial shade.

As soon as the stem will part readily from the tree, pears should be gathered.

A Maine fruit grower applies manure liberally to plum trees on the first indication of black knob.

Remember that the strawberry beds require attention now

Young poultry should now be protected from sudden and heavy showers.

Give to poultry a good grass run if possible.

Do not forget that the present is an admirable season for gathering dry earth and putting it under cover in convenient proximity to the chicken houses, for future use as a dust bath and as an absorbent.

Feed plenty of charcoal mixed with ashes and salt to your swine

The Clydesdale breed of horses originated in the valley of Clyde, in the vicinity of Glasgow, Scotland.

An exchange recommends sheep for feeding orchards rather than swine. They leave no safe cover for insects to breed and will keep the orchards healthy and the trees manured.

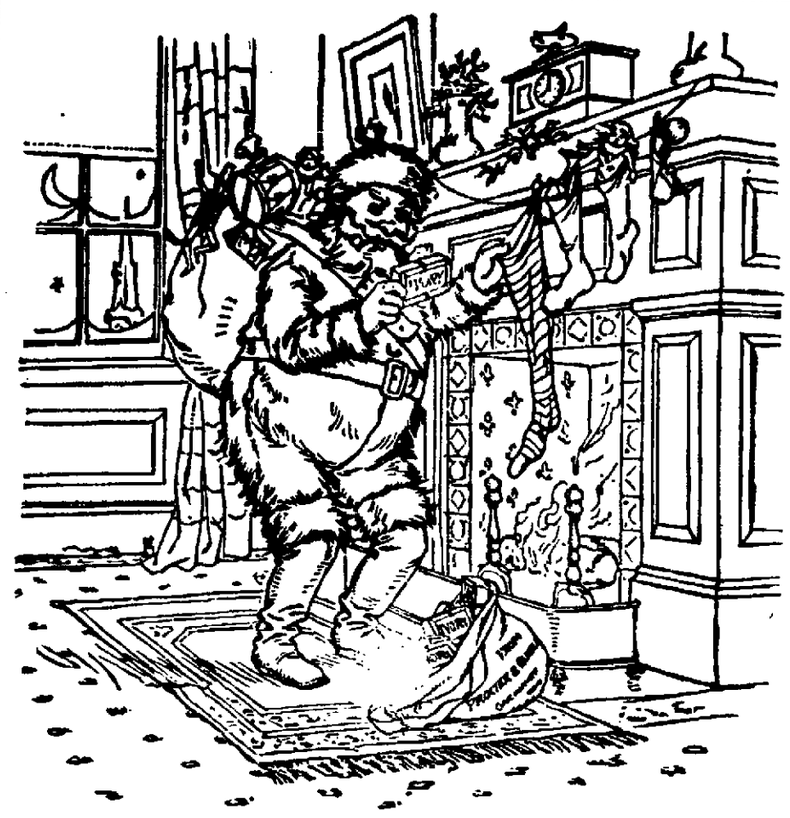
NEVERSLIP HORSE SHOES.

With removable Steel Centered and self-Sharpening Calks.

JOS. SCHRADER, AGT.

Four winters' experience in Shoeing Horses with the "Neverslips." Hand-made shoes, either steel or iron and bar shoes fitted with Neverslip calks. Call and get your horses shod with the cheapest and best winter shoe the world ever knew. Extra Calks and Wrenches for sale.

Shop on Erie Street, north of Postoffice, Massillon.



THOUGHTFUL SANTA CLAUS.

"I've traveled through the sleet and snow,
Across the country high and low,
To fill the stockings small and great
That here in line my coming wait.
In creeping baby's tiny hose
The india rubber rattle goes;
A handsome doll, with staring eyes,
Will much the little miss surprise;
And what will more delight the boys
Than musket, drum or bugle toys?
And now, before I climb the flue,
I'll bear in mind the mother true,
Who works so hard by day and night
To keep the clothing clean and white,
And in her stocking, long and wide,
Some cakes of IVORY SOAP I'll hide."

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory':" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright, 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

If You Are Sick

With Headache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Blood Humors, Kidney Disease, Constipation, Female Troubles, Fever and Ague, Sleeplessness, Partial Paralysis, or Nervous Prostration, use Paine's Celery Compound and be cured. In each of these the cause is mental or physical overwork, anxiety, exposure or malaria, the effect of which is to weaken the nervous system, resulting in one of these diseases. Remove the CAUSE with that great Nerve Tonic, and the RESULT will disappear.

Paine's Celery Compound

JAS. L. BOWEN, Springfield, Mass., writes:—"Paine's Celery Compound cannot be excelled as a Nerve Tonic. In my case a single bottle wrought a great change. My nervousness entirely disappeared, and with it the resulting affection of the stomach, heart and liver, and the whole tone of the system was wonderfully invigorated. I tell my friends, if sick as I have been, Paine's Celery Compound

Will Cure You!

Sold by druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Vt.

For the Aged, Nervous, Debilitated.

Diamond Dyes

Warranted to color more goods than any other dyes ever made, and to give more brilliant and durable colors. Ask for the *Diamond*, and take no other.

A Dress Dyed
A Coat Colored
Garments Renewed
} FOR 10 CENTS.

A Child can use them!

Unequalled for all Fancy and Art Work. At druggists and Merchants. Dye Book free.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Props., Burlington, Vt.

IT NEVER FAILS

BAD BLOOD

Means an inactive liver and a sympathetic or unnatural action of the stomach, bowels and kidneys, and as a result

BILIOUSNESS.

The symptoms are drowsiness, loss of appetite, headache, lack of energy, pain in the back; costiveness or diarrhœa, sallowness of skin, furred tongue, generally attended with melancholy and

GENERAL DEBILITY.

To cure these diseases means to restore the action of the liver and other organs, and to *kill the poison* in the blood. A remedy containing Mandrake, Culvers Root, Burdock and Cascara Sagrada, acting especially on the liver, stomach, kidneys and sweat glands, is the proper one.

HIBBARD'S RHEUMATIC SYRUP

restores action, kills malaria and purifies the blood.

CONSTIPATION.

THE process of digestion, assimilation and removal needs the healthy action of the liver, pancreas and glands which supply the bile and other fluids, in order to stimulate them to proper action.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

combines all the best medicines, as Mandrake, Culvers Root and Cascara Sagrada, with tonics to restore all secretions and supply the needed action. After taking a few bottles nature completes the cure.

IT NEVER FAILS.

Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup

UNRIVALED in merit. It is a Safe Family Medicine because it contains no poison or opiates. Children, invalids and delicate persons will find it the best medicine and tonic they can use. No home should be without it. Always in season, *Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter.*

If you cannot procure it of your druggist send direct to us. Price $1.00; 6 bottles $5.00. Plasters 25c.

TESTIMONIALS WORTHY OF CONFIDENCE.

For over twenty years I have been a great sufferer from the effects of a diseased stomach, and for three years past have been unable to do any business—hardly able to move about. Two years ago my case was pronounced by the best medical skill incurable. I visited different water cures and tried different climates, but to no good. Last June I began using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup and at once began to feel better. I have used thirteen bottles, and am a well man.

EDWARD BAKER,
Master Mechanic and Blacksmith,
202 Jackson Street, Jackson, Mich.

Both myself and wife have been using Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup this fall and winter with excellent success. We think it a great medicine. For constipation, dyspepsia or indigestion it surpasses all others that we have used. E. U. KNAPP,
Grand Rapids, Mich., Feb. 4, 1888. Farmer.

No remedies known so highly endorsed by its home people, in the treatment of Rheumatism and all blood diseases. Our medical pamphlet, treating on all diseases, sent free on application.

RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO., JACKSON, MICH.

A SURE CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

DISAPPEARED.

A MEMBER OF THE ZOAR COMMUNITY

Comes to Massillon and Never Reappears, Leaving Wife and Children Distracted.

Lorenz Fritz is or was a member of the Zoar community. He is between twenty-six and seven years of age, about five feet six inches in height, has dark complexion, hair and moustache, and knows how to speak English.

When Gilmore's band gave a concert in Massillon on the night of December 7, an excursion train was run from points below Zoar to this city. Fritz and his friend William Kappel decided to make the trip and return that same evening on the regular train, without waiting to hear the concert. When Massillon was reached Fritz bought some little trinkets for his three babies, and by conversation and manner Kappel understood that he expected to return to Zoar. They started on the regular passenger train as they had decided in advance, and knowing that Engineer Johnson, whom they knew, held the throttle, left the cars and went on to the engine.

Both Johnson and Kappel are positive that Fritz was on the train after the Zoar trestle was crossed. As the engine had to do a little shifting at Zoar, the engineer became very busy and Kappel supposing that Fritz would do as he did, stepped from the cab while the locomotive backed slowly into a switch. But he never saw his companion again. Engineer Johnson was seen next morning and said that he noticed Fritz in the cab after crossing the trestle, but had no further recollection until he noticed that both men had gone.

The entire community was alarmed, and the next day the search began. No trace could be found along the railroad; the river was dragged and the race emptied. It is a mystery too deep for solution. It is believed that he has been the victim of some accident—certainly his disappearance was not premeditated. He loved his home and his family, and when away for a few weeks, he would become very homesick. The wife and children are sorely afflicted, and the community, whose quiet and thrifty life is so disturbed, is shaken to the center.

AT THE CHURCHES.

How They Celebrated Christmas.

From 4 o'clock in the morning until afternoon at 2, there were people on the streets running toward the churches in which services were held. The Catholic congregations met many times during the day, but other houses of worship were either closed or opened but once. The music at St. Mary's church at high mass, was what drew a good many. The choir was assisted by a violin, flute and cornet accompaniment. At St. Timothy's P. E. church there was a selection of magnificent music, which was rendered by a quartette choir.

At the colored people's chapel all who wanted to could not get in. There were many speeches and such a good time as the colored folks have never had. The Rev. E. L. Kemp, whose energy has brought the congregation together, was remembered by many presents, including a handsome gold headed cane.

The First M. E. Church was also crowded last night, by eighty-five members of Miss Hackett's class and those who came to hear the programme. A juvenile orchestra assisted in making the evening pleasant. Those who took part in the programme were: John Hocking, Lillie Graham, Carrie Hackett, Samuel Loew, Nellie Clark, Mina Porter, Millie Strobel, Nellie Spuhler, Grace Brown, Gertrude Cunningham, Mellville Howald, Lottie Kay, Annie Roustion, Daisey Daniels, Ella and Fannie Richards, Mame Curly, Harry Griswold, Mabel Ralston, Elsie Wendling, Harry Crawford and Joe Wismar.

THE M. & C. RAILROAD COMPANY.

A Profitable Little Piece of Property.

John J. Haley, of Pittsburg, secretary and treasurer of the Massillon & Cleveland railroad company and also of the Pittsburg, Chicago & Ft. Wayne railway, was in the city Wednesday on business connected with the two roads, a part of which was the removal of the principal office of the Massillon & Cleveland railway company from the Ft. Wayne station to the German Deposit bank.

This little railroad extending from Massillon to Clinton, is one of the best paying institutions of the sort in Ohio, to the stockholders. The property is leased to the Ft. Wayne Railroad Company for forty per cent. of its gross earnings, with the proviso that they shall never fall below $20,000 a year. As the road is now run simply as a feeder for the Pennsylvania, and with no accommodations for the public, the stockholders have never received more than $20,000, a sum which enables the directors to declare an annual dividend of five per cent. The line is bonded for $100,000, the paper maturing in 1890. By that time half of the bonds can be taken up and the other half renewed at five per cent.

A peculiarity of Hoodis Sarsaparilla is that while it purifies the blood, it imparts new vigor to every function of the body.

The State has made no Case.

LONDON, O., Dec. 21.—The arguments in the case against Allen O. Myers will conclude to-morrow noon. To-day the whole session was taken up by Messrs. Wilson and Powell for the defense. The closing argument will be made by Hon John F. Locke. It is believed that a verdict will be obtained before nightfall to-morrow. The defendant is very confident of acquittal, and the general opinion seems to be that the State has not made a case.

Governor Goff has Not Yet Been Notified.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—General Goff, the governor elect of West Virginia, is in the city. He has not yet received notice that his Democratic competitor will contest the election. The Democrats rely upon the fact that the legislature which is to make the official canvass of the returns is Democratic and may seat their man. This is the ground for hope, the returns giving a clear majority for General Goff, the Republican candidate.

HE SHOT HIMSELF.

A YOUNG NAVARRE BOY KILLS HIMSELF

While out Hunting on Wednesday Afternoon.

William Harmon of Navarre, a boy of only sixteen years of age, went hunting Wednesday with some companions, in the vicinity of that town. While in a swamp, close to the Navarre City Mills, he commenced loading his gun from the muzzle. Nobody knows exactly how it happened but the weapon was discharged, the load entering his head under the chin, killing him instantly. The body was at once removed to the home of his parents.

Another River Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Dec. 26.—The steamboat John H. Hanna, from Ouachita river, with a large number of passengers and a cargo of thirty-five hundred bales of cotton on board, was burned last night at Piaquemines. It is stated that of the hundred persons on board at the time of the disaster, only fourteen are known to have been saved The John H. Hanna was built in Madison, Ind., in 1876, and hailed from Louisville, Ky. She was of three hundred and seventy-seven tonnage and was owned by the Ouachita River Consolidated Line. She was valued at eighteen thousand dollars and was insured for twelve thousand dollars in local and foreign companies.

A Farm House Fire.

CANTON, O., December 25.—Late last night fire broke out in the farm residence of Adam Hoffman, living several miles south of Canton, after all the family had retired, and made such progress that when it was discovered the inmates barely escaped with their lives. Mrs. Hoffman entered the building to save $125 from the flames, but failed in her object and was badly burned. She was lightly clad, and the combined effects of her burns, the cold and nervous shock, it is thought, will kill her. All the members of the family were more or less injured, while the property was totally destroyed, The latter was valued at $5,000; partially insured.

A Tribute to Beatty

A correspondent of the Canton Repository pays this tribute to General Beatty: "But few counties comparatively had a general in the army, none a braver one than General Sam Beatty. General Beatty was the first and only Stark county man to resign a desirable county office—that of sheriff—to do battle for the defense of his country's flag. General Beatty was no dress parade soldier. The loudest roar of the rebel guns was the magnet that attracted his line of march. General Beatty commanded the division that received the last grand charge of Breckenridge's rebel corps at Murreesboro, which resulted in the retreat of the latter's entire army, and darkness only arrested the pursuit of the flying rebels, and where they left fifteen hundred bleeding and dying comrades on the crimsoned sod in our rear."

INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

Gathered from Many Sources.

Americans wear out one hundred and sixty million pairs of boots and shoes annually.

A Chicago rolling mill is filling an order for seventeen thousand tons of steel rails for the Union Pacific road.

The plate-glass works at Ford City, Pa. will, when completed, give employment to two thousand hands. Five hundred are now employed.

The Mexican Pacific Coast Railway Company is in command of considerable New York, Boston and Philadelphia capital, and proposes to build 1,900 miles of railroad from San Diego, California, to Guadalajara, Mexico. The route will touch a large number of important points, including Mazatlan, and will pass through a district capable of great development. Anthracite coal of the best quality is found on the route in the States of Sonora and Sinaloa, and will be supplied in large quantities to cities on the Pacific coast and to the different Southern railroads.

"Jack shall pipe and Gill shall dance" just as long out in the open barn as they please. The free born American citizen don't fear neuralgia with Salvation Oil to the front. Only a twenty-five cent investment.

THE POPE SPEAKS

He Gives Thanks in the Sacred College at Rome.

HIS JUBILEE HAS BROUGHT HIM MANY BLESSINGS.

A Violent and Bitter Speech, Refearing Exclusively to the Vatican and Italy. Doubts About the Whereabouts of Stanley—Other Foreign News.

ROME, Dec. 26.—The pope, addressing the sacred college, gave thanks to God for the blessings which his jubilee had brought him. He urged Catholics everywhere to agitate in a legal manner for the restoration of the papal supremacy. His address throughout was unusually violent and bitter.

The speech referred exclusively to the Vatican and Italy. His holiness said that the whole world saw in what a painful situation he was placed. At the same time a systematic war was being waged. Even the person of the pope was exposed to the threats of the mob. The enemies of the holy see had weapons enough already to injure the papacy, and if they did not suffice they were prepared to manufacture fresh weapons. It was persistently asserted that the pope was the enemy of Italy.

This assertion was simply made to mask the real object of the perfidious war against the church, and that object was to render Italians hostile to the papacy. To vindicate the rights of the pontiff was in reality to advance the prosperity of Italy. To demand that the greatest moral power in the world should possess real sovereignty in Italy, where Providence placed the church centuries ago, was not an act of hostility to the country. The fact that bishops in foreign lands were laboring for the restoration of the pope's temporal rights proved that the interests of the whole Catholic church were bound up in the cause.

Nihilist Aim at the Czar's Sister.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—The Tagblatt has a dispatch saying that the Russian consul at Malta has been arrested on suspicion of having placed an explosive shell in the theater there while the duchess of Edinburgh was present, The consul refuses to answer questions. The English authorities believe that the affair is the outcome of a Nihilist conspiracy.

To Explore Central China.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 26.—M. Martin, a French Siberian explorer, will soon start on an expedition to central China and the unexplored regions of eastern Thibet. He will have a small escort, and will carry with him a complete outfit of astronomical and topographical appliances. He will be gone three years.

A Dynamiter Arrested.

VIENNA, Dec. 26.—It is reported that the Russian consul at Malta, M. Vella, has been arrested on suspicion of placing a bomb in the theater at that place while the duchess of Edinburgh, Princess Marie, of Russia, was present. M. Vella has long been suspected of Nihilistic tendencies.

Rumors About Stanley.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The Telegraph's Zanzibar correspondent informs his paper that all reports assaying to give details of a meeting between Stanley and Emin Bey are untrustworthy. At Zanzibar it is not believed that Stanley has succeeded in reaching Emin.

John Bright Has a Relapse.

LONDON, Dec. 26.—The last bulletin about Mr. Bright is unfavorable. It is announced that his lungs are in a worse condition than they have been for a furtnight past, and that he is becoming weaker. Renewed anxiety is felt as to the existence of organic disease.

Another Slaughter Imminent.

SUAKIM, Dec. 26.—Natives who have come here from Handoub report that Osman Digna intends to give battle again to the Egyptian and British forces.

THE ANARACHISTS' CASE.

Chicago's City Attorney's Reply to the Petition for an Injunction Against Police.

CHICAGO, Dec. 26.—Corporation Counsel Green and Assistant Knight has finished the city's reply to the bill filed by the Anarchists in support of an injunction restraining the city from interfering with their meeting.

The reply asserts that the Arbeiter Bund, the society pressing the injunction suit, was organized for unlawful purposes, and that it agitated principally the destruction of the existing forms of society. It further relates that the Arbeiter Bund held a meeting in Mueller's hall on the evening of December 9. This meeting took the place of the advertised one in Grief's hall, which had been closed by the police.

There were inside and outside guards for the hall door, and it was thought that only avowed Anarchists were admitted. There were present 150 men and sixty women. To save themselves they met under the name of the Reichstag Verein. Albert Currlin addressed the meeting in incendiary and unlawful language. He said that the Bund had failed to accomplish its purpose on November 11, but that it would continue in existence and in the end be successful in its objects—in the killing of Judges Gary and Grinnell and Inspector Bonfield.

Wednesday the Arbeiter Bund will file its answer, and Thursday the application for authority to sue for an injunction will be argued before Master in Chancery Windes.

Gone With the Cash.

TIPTON, Ind., Dec. 26.—Considerable uneasiness was caused here by the reported flight of W. F. Shaw, of Chicago, with about $20,000 worth of the Columbia Building and Loan association, of which he was secretary, which is held in this county.

Shows His Standing.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Dec. 26.—George F. Mellin, of this city, recently failed, has filed a statement of liabilities which foots up $61,649. There are no assets. Among the principal creditors is William F. Swan, of Denver, Col., $26,000.

Killed By His Father-in-Law.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Dec 26.—At Heflin, Ala., last night, Turner Bryant was shot dead by his father-in-law, B. T. Chambers, while trying to force entrance to Chambers' house, where Mrs. Bryant, who had left her husband, was living.

A Collision on the Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The platforms of two cars were smashed, and Brakeman John McWilliams' foot was crushed by a collision between two trains on the Brooklyn bridge during the heavy traffic hour about 6 o'clock yesterday evening.

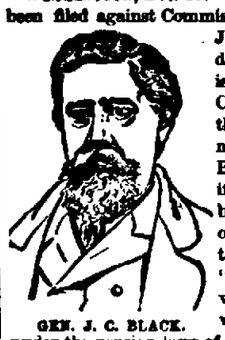
Congressman Whitthorne Recovering.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—Representative Whitthorne, of Tennessee, who has been ill at the Ebbitt house for some time, is in a much better condition to-day. He had a relapse yesterday morning from which he has entirely recovered.

COMMISSIONER BLACK SUED.

An Old Soldier Wants One Hundred Thousand Dollars Damage.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—A suit at law has been filed against Commissioner of Pensions J. C. Black for $100,000 damages. The suit is brought by Capt. Oscar Dunlap, through his attorney, Gen. J. G. Bigelow. The plaintiff charges in his bill that on account of personal malice the defendant "sported" away his vested rights as a wounded veteran under the pension laws of his country. This is the first suit for damages ever filed against a commissioner of pensions. The grievances of the plaintiff, as related in the bill, are to the effect that he is entitled to a pension of $72 per month from the date of his discharge, his injuries being the loss of his right hand and foot and a fracture of the skull, the latter causing a loss of mind and memory, and that notwithstanding the fact that the law fixed this amount to be paid for injuries such as his, the defendant has refused and still refuses to allow him his legal rights in this respect and pays him a much smaller amount than $72 per month. He claims that there are $5,000 due him on this account.



GEN. J. C. BLACK.

By act of congress the pension for the loss of a hand or foot or both hands or feet was raised to $75 per month in 1880 and arrears were allowed for this rate on condition that the claim was filed prior to July 1, 1880. Dunlap claims in his suit that his claim was filed prior to this date and he also stated at this time that his mind had become impaired from his terrible head injury, and that the defendant in refusing the claim gives no legal cause for doing so.

Capt. Dunlap joined Company I, Second Illinois Volunteers when he was only nineteen and a half years old and before he served three years in the rebellion was made captain.

THE FIRE RECORD.

Nashville, Tennessee, Visited By a Destructive Blaze—Other Losses.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 26.—Last night at 9:30 o'clock the Baxter Court, the handsomest office building in Nashville was destroyed by fire, which originated in the engine room. The building cost $60,000 and was insured for $50,000. In the building were the offices of a number of leading lawyers, among them that of Ed. Baxter, general attorney of the Louisville & Nashville railway, who lost valuable libraries and papers; R. G. Dun & Company lost all their records, as did the Hermitage Insurance company.

Judge Matt W. Allen was at work on the sixth floor when the fire started and managed to fight his way to the second floor through smoke and flames, where, after desperate efforts he was rescued by firemen. He is very seriously burned and bruised by falling wreck.

The office of the Evening Banner and that of Riddle & Co., were damaged by smoke and water. The entire loss will be over $100,000 for building and libraries, but no estimate can be placed on the papers destroyed, some of which were invaluable. At 11:30 p. m. the fire was under perfect control.

A Hotel Burned.

MINIER, Ill., Dec. 26.—The Union hotel, a saloon adjoining, C. C. Flower's livery stable, grocery and saloon owned by A. Schroder, and P. A. Lower's grocery store were destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss will exceed $20,000. A heavy wind prevailed at the time, and a dreadful conflagration was prevented with great difficulty.

A $50,000 Loss.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—Fire at 74 Read street last night caused $50,000 damage to the stocks of M. Katzenburg, boots and shoes; Frank & Weis, pipes, and C. F. Congdon, hardware.

A Fire Raging at New Cumberland, W. Va.

PITTSBURG, Dec. 26.—A special to the Times from Wheeling says that it is reported that a great fire is raging in New Cumberland, W. Va.

BLAINE WOULD ACCEPT.

He Is Said to Eagerly Desire the Portfolio of State.

NEW YORK, Dec. 26.—The Herald's Augusta, Me., special says: That Mr. James G. Blaine wants to be secretary of state in President Harrison's cabinet is regarded here generally as a fact, and his Maine friends want him to have the place. He would not accept the mission to St. James, as the position would not be congenial to him.

The feeling here is that, if he is not invited into the cabinet, he will feel greatly disappointed, and will regard the failure to invite him as a slight. It is said that he frankly avowed to Gen. Alger, when that gentleman was here, that he would not be satisfied with any other position than that of secretary of state, and there is a belief that it has been tendered him. Mr. Blaine is extremely silent and will not allow himself to be interviewed. The silence he maintains appears also to have been imposed upon all around him.

"IS MARRIAGE A FAILURE?"

One More in the Chaska Family and Their Money All Gone.

FORT BENNELL, Dak., Dec. 26.—Mrs. Chaska, nee Cora Belle Fellows, the Washington society belle, who, with her Indian husband, achieved some notoriety about a year ago by exhibiting in dime museums, gave birth to a bouncing boy baby here yesterday. The couple came here from the reservation in order to secure the services of a white physician.

The small fortune they accumulated in their five weeks of exhibition is almost gone and they have nothing to show for it save an abundance of wearing apparel, horses and carriages, and farming implements. Chaska has not learned how to use the latter and is not likely to until starvation compels him.

Will Contest.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 26.—Sydney E. Mudd, the Republican candidate for congress in the Fifth district, has served formal notice upon Barnes Compton, the Democratic candidate, that he would contest his seat in the Fifty-first congress. Governor Jackson issued a certificate of election to Compton on a plurality of two votes. Mr. Mudd gives as reasons for contest that the Fifth election district in Charles county, which gave Compton 191 and Mudd 274 votes, was not included in the returns handed to the governor, because the judges in that district had by mistake put the books containing statements and certificates in the ballot-box, which was immediately sealed, and that the return judges were in consequence obliged to leave out the Fifth election district. The same allegation is made in the Ninth election district, which gave Mudd 158 and Compton 89 votes.

Prominent Railroad Man Dead.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 26.—George R. Russell, secretary and treasurer of the Bee Line railway, died yesterday of rhumatism at his residence, No. 1384 Euclid avenue. He was born in Adams, Jefferson county, New York, February 9, 1817.

Demosthenes, the Grecian orator, cured his stammering by having his mouth full of pebbles, and many are the modern orators who have cured their hoarseness by an occasional dose of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

The substitution of oil for coal in the South Chicago rolling mills will be a loss for the coal trade, and it will be interesting to watch the result of this change in fuel in such a large establishment. Many other large mills and factories are ready to follow suit, and just how much coal will be replaced by oil is not cheerful for the soft coal men to contemplate. Comparing the relative cost of coal and oil there is practically no saving, but in labor, ashes, dirt and smoke, oil has the advantage.—Coal Trade Journal.

Advice to Mothers.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething, is the prescription of one of the best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and has been used for forty years with never-failing success by millions of mothers for their children. During the process of teething its value is incalculable It relieves the child from pain, cures dysentery and diarrhœa, griping in the bowels, and wind-colic, By giving health to the child it rests the mother. Price 25 cents a bottle.

The Lima Lock Company, capital stock two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, has been incorporated. The works will employ five hundred men.

Warner's Log Cabin Remedies.—"Sarsaparilla."—"Cough and Consumption Remedy,"—"Hops and Buchu,"—"Extract,"—"Hair Tonic,"—"Liver Pills,"—"Plasters," (Porous Electrical).—"Rose Cream," for catarrh. They are, like Warner's "Tippecanoe," the simple, effective remedies of the old log cabin days.

The coal business of the present year has received an impetus never known before. It was feared by persons outside the trade that the application of natural gas to the mechanic arts would seriously affect the coal trade. The trade has not, however, in the least felt the withdrawal of the Findlay district from its market. The gas had not been piped any great distance and the falling off is only local—that, too, in a district in which but little coal was used except for household purposes.—Coal Trade Journal.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their express and postoffice adress. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C 181 Pearl st, New York.

Birmingham, Ala., has twenty-two iron furnaces in full blast, with a daily output of twelve hundred tons, and the coal mines in the immediate vicinity are producing about twenty-five hundred tons daily. The city now has a population of forty-five thousand, against two thousand five hundred seven years ago.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY, S. S. }

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of one hundred dollars for each and every case of catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D. '86.

{SEAL.}

A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by druggists, 75 cents.

R. B. Wigton & Sons, extensive coal shippers from the Clearfield (Pa.) region, are about to bring suit against the Pennsylvania Company for alleged discrimination in freight charges. The complaint covers a period of years and the firm's claim is for upward of five hundred thousand dollars.

A Safe Investment.

Is one which is guaranteed to bring you satisfactory results, or in case of failure a return of purchase price, On this safe plan you can buy from our advertisep druggist a bottle of Dr King's New Discovery for consumption. It is guaranteed to bring relief in every case when used for any affection such as consumption, inflammation of lungs, bronchitis, asthma, whooping cough, croup, &c. It is pleasant and agreeable to taste, perfectly safe, and can always be depended upon. Trial bottles free at Baldy's. 1

The Baldwin works, of Philadelphia, recently received an order for locomotives from a railroad company in the Argentine Republic.

The Altoona (Pa.) shops have just received anorder for twenty-two first-class locomotives and three hundred gondola cars.

What M. R. Cooper Says.

J. E. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—I had Bright's disease in its worst form. I used two bottles of your medicine Burdick's Kidney Cure, and it has done wonders for me, The swelling has left my body and limbs and I am so well I can walk out again. This is the only remedy that would reach my case. Price 75 cents.

What John L. Haines, Woodbury, N. J., says: J, E. Jackson—Dear Sir:—I had kidney trouble for years very bad, my pains at times were so great I would roll the floor I used two bottles of your medicine, Burdick's Kidney Cure, and now I can do any kind of work. I recommend this to all sufferers. Price 75 cents and $1.25. For sale by Morganthaler & Heistet.

It is whispered that Mt. Union is to have a professorship devoted specially to ministerial training, and further that Bishop Vincent, who has the interest of the college much at heart, may provide for the endowment of another chair on some line of study not represented.—Alliance Review.

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their grert popularity purely on their merits. Z. T. Baldy druggist. 1

The shipments of coke from the Connellsville region this month is larger than in any preceding month. With the starting of hundreds of new ovens, the market is being overstocked, and a cut in price is probable.

R. A. PINN

Real Estate Dealer,

Attorney-at-Law,

—AND—

U. S. Pension Att'y

I keep on hand all kinds of pension blanks, and make a specialty of all kinds of pension work, make and keep on file free of charge, copies of all papers, and have a certificate of my notarial character on file in the pension office.

No. 24 East Main Street, Massillon, O.

At a bargain—A nice little home with 3¾ acres of land and good buildings, near Paul's station.

5¼ acres of land, well improved, in 4th ward

Farm of 71¼ acres, 3¼ miles south-east of Massillon. This farm is well improved, good barn, house and out-buildings, has about 18 acres of timber. Terms easy.

A well improved farm of 57½ acres in Geauga county, O.

Thirteen room house and good lot, on the corner of Tremont and Hill streets.

Seven room house and lot, on South Grant street.

House and lot No. 54 North Mill street.

DR SCHILLING'S

HEALTH PRESERVING CORSET.

CAUTION—Do not let others lead you into buying worthless imitations, as this is the ORIGINAL COILED WIRE SPRING ELASTIC SECTION CORSET and money will be refunded to wearer after four weeks' wear, if not perfectly satisfactory.

For Sale by Ricks & Bro.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.
In effect Jan 8, 1888.

GOING SOUTH	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	6 41	1 10	4 50	.....
Oak Harbor.....Ar	9 06	2 05	5 45	.....
Fremont.....	9 22	2 30	6 10	.....
Clyde.....	9 37	2 47	6 25	.....
Bellevue.....	9 55	3 03	6 40	.....
Monroeville.....Lv		3 20	6 58	8 19
Norwalk.....		3 38	7 15	8 22
Wellington.....		4 32	8 08	4 00
Creston.....Ar	11 55	5 20	9 06	4 47
Orrville.....Ar	pm 12 20	5 48	7 40	*5 15
" Lv	12 40	5 53	am 7 05	7 05
Massillon.....	1 20	6 36	7 52	7 53
Navarre.....	1 38	6 56	8 10	8 10
Valley Junction.....	2 15	7 40	8 55	8 55
New Cumberland..	2 28	7 53	9 10	9 10
Sherrodsville.....	2 40	8 05	9 25	9 25
Leesville.....	2 48	8 13	9 40	9 40
Bowerstown.....	2 56	8 20	9 50	9 50
Canal Dover.....	2 57	6 05	.....	.....
New Comerstown..	3 38	am 6 45	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	4 28	7 45	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	6 09	9 15	.....	.....
Marietta.....Ar	7 25	am 10 35	.....	.....

GOING NORTH AND WEST.	No 6	No. 8	No. 4.	No. 2.*
	A. M	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Marietta.....Lv	6 00	12 10	.....	.....
Macksburg.....	7 15	1 24	.....	.....
Cambridge.....	8 57	3 00	.....	.....
New Comerstown....	10 00	4 00	.....	.....
Canal Dover.....	10 42	4 40	.....	.....
Bowerstown.....	11 25	5 45	6 55	.....
Leesville.....	11 32	3 55	6 02	.....
Sherrodsville.....	11 40	4 10	6 10	.....
New Cumberland....	11 53	4 25	6 22	.....
Valley Junction.....	pm 12 20	5 02	6 45	.....
Navarre.....	12 50	5 35	7 85	.....
Massillon.....	1 06	5 50	8 00	.....
Orrville.....Ar	1 40	6 25	8 55	.....
Orrville.....Lv	1 45	*6 35	9 13	No. 3
Creston.....Lv	2 18	7 02	9 42	
Wellington.....	3 05	7 43	10 33	A. M.
Norwalk.....	3 55	8 25	11 25	7 30
Monroeville.....	4 07	8 35	11 37	7 35
Clyde.....	4 39	9 29	pm 12 10	8 06
Fremont.....	4 55	9 45	12 28	8 22
Toledo.....Ar	6 26	*10 45	1 50	9 40

*Daily.

This road is now open through from Toledo to Bowerstown, connecting with the Pennsylvania System for all points East.

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" " and Bowerstown.
" " and Akron, Youngstown and Pittsburgh.
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JAS. M. HALL, Gen. Passenger Ag't. M. D. WOOLFORD, Manager.

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The Independent's Telephone No. is 42.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1888

The United States has conquered Hayti! What a proud day it must be for Secretary Bayard and Admiral Luce!

The project of piping water from Lake Erie down through Central Ohio to supply cities is the worst kind of moonshine.

Let us hope that when 1889 rolls around and gets ready to give way to 1890, Plum street will no longer be officially spelled with a b.

Rumor had it on Monday that McKinley had been offered the portfolio of the treasury department, and before the sun went own the Major had denied it. So it is with all the cabinet gossip.

It is necessary that the meeting of citizens in the mayor's court room to-morrow night should be well attended. The importance of the subject under discussion need not be enlarged upon.

The legislature of South Carolina has enacted legislation for the punishment of fraud at primary elections. It should be followed by a law prohibiting the intimidation of voters at regular elections.

Mr. Halstead, of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, now introduces portraits into his editorials. Perhaps he considers them in some sort an addition to his paper's attractions, but THE INDEPENDENT is of the opinion that the Commercial Gazette's luminosity is so excessive as not to need pictorial aid.

Now Georgia is coming forward with a project for necessary educational enterprises. The Atlanta Constitution says: "The action of the house on yesterday in voting $18,000 for the technological school, $7,500 for branch colleges and $165,000 addition to the school fund of 1889, and $360,000 for 1880, is very important and very encouraging legislation."

Who are the world's twelve greatest women? The Pall Mall Gazette gives a list of fifty-one in the order of preference as ascertained by inquiries among its readers. The dozen at the head of the list are: Joan of Arc, George Sand, Queen Elizabeth, Maria Theresa, George Eliot, Mme. Roland, Catharine of Siena, Sappho, Mrs. Browning, Esther, Charlotte Bronte, Mme. de Stael.

Business with the Massillon merchants boomed gloriously on Saturday. The coal companies paid out many thousands of dollars and a large proportion of the aggregate found itself before nightfall in numerous well-filled tills. If the holiday business with all firms is like that of the two or three of whom inquiries were made, this year's trade will lead that of 1887 by a gratifying margin.

In the destruction of old idols and the creation of new standards there is one event in the Christian year, which all the world is glad to surround with all its wealth of tradition and association. Santa Claus is just as real, the greens are just as fragrant, and the carols just as sweet as ever they were, and may they so continue. A prominent New York paper says: "However it may be with other customs of ancient origin, the gracious custom of Christmas gifts is in no wise passing away." This is no doubt true, and hoping that every reader of THE INDEPENDENT present and every reader prospective will have cause to hold the festival dear, it wishes to one and all a very merry Christmas.

THE MASSILLON & CLEVELAND RAILROAD.

There can be no doubt that when the State of Ohio granted a charter to the Massillon & Cleveland R. R. Company it was with the understanding clearly set forth that a common carrier road was to be conducted for the benefit of the public. Instead, however, of operating the property as a convenience to the public, the Pennsylvania Company sees fit to run it as little as possible, and only as a freight feeder. The reason assigned for its non-operation is certainly a strong one, as against the modest plea of a public for the fulfillment of charter obligations. They say there is no money in it, which means that in their opinion the Massillon public is just as greatly accommodated by the present trains running from Massillon to Cleveland via Alliance, as it would by trains to Cleveland via Clinton and the C. A. & C. If this were true, extra trains over the M. & C. would be so much unnecessary expense. Moreover, at present the Pennsylvania Company gets the entire haul, while with trains over the M. & C. and C. A. & C. it would only get a twelve-mile haul. It is contrary to the Pennsylvania Company's policy to thwart the best interests of their territory, and the business men of Massillon certainly feel that its officers are not thoroughly informed regarding the situation if they think that they now hold any great share of the old-time Cleveland passenger business; they believe that the re-opening of the branch road for passenger traffic would establish the claim that the M. & C. can be made a paying line, and that, too, without detriment to any other route.

It has been suggested that a petition be circulated among the manufacturers and others asking the Pennsylvania Company to again send regular trains over the old "Huckleberry," and it is not unlikely that it may be acted upon. It is a matter of history that the Massillon & Cleveland railroad was conceived by the business men of Massillon, and its creation was the result of their enterprise. In the processes of time the stock was taken from the original holders until the controlling interest no longer remained in this city, and the property was leased to the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. That corporation then turned over the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by whom it was again transferred to the Pennsylvania Company, now operating all lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company west of Pittsburg. Thus the actual responsibility for the management of the little branch road is three times removed from the real owners, who are powerless in law to direct its destinies, and a nonentity so far as influence is concerned on account of the feud existing between lessor and lessee.

Mr. Lee, late of China, is now in this city, and may be found at the establishment of Mr. Tun Kee, No. 1 East Tremont street. This is neither a personal note nor an advertisement. The celestial who presides over the institution sometimes becomes as communicative as it is possible to be in pigeon English, and it was in one of these moods that he stated to a reporter that Lee had come straight from China to Massillon, never having been here before; that he had stepped from his vessel into San Francisco four weeks ago; and that he, Tun Kee, had contracted with him in advance and had given him thirty dollars wherewith to pay gate money, entitling him to admission to the land of the free and the home of the brave. Furthermore, alleged the Mongolian, it was the custom of his countrymen to get into America in that way, and that none prepared with the financial tip had been denied entrance, although few were able to raise the required sum. Now it would be quite impossible for this exemplary old Chinaman to speak aught but the truth, and it was evident during the colloquy that the money consideration by which he secured Lee was regarded by him as a purely legitimate transaction; consequently it becomes the Caucasian, who has been vigorously protesting that the Chinese must go until a law embodying that sentiment has been enacted, to inquire into the admission of heathen into these United States, in defiance of the law, for a cash consideration by officers of the government, whose duty it is to enforce it. From the story of the frugal laundryman it appears that bribery is breaking down the barrier it took so many years to erect.

It seems to be about conceded that the Inter-State Commerce law will not be repealed, but rather that it will be revised and amended to better meet the requirements which experience dictates. But the law with whatever benefits accruing from its operations, is lame without the enactment of a law supplementary to it by the several States. Within our own State we have rates on freight which are arbitrary and unfair; rates to intermediate points which are higher than those to more leading and distant ones within our own borders; passes are given to large shippers, whose business better enables them to pay regular fares than smaller shippers who get none, and those who travel less frequently, but by means of their daily numbers constitute the main support to the passenger business. Members of the legislature, county officials, court house officials and the like are freely plied with passes, all done at the expense of the people, drawn from them by high rates of fare, whose rights by thus accepting they are tempted to slight or give away.

It would seem as if the time had arrived when it had become necessary to make it a punishable offense, both the offerings to and the acceptances of passes by our public officials. Some law to meet this offense against the welfare of the public and a two cent mileage is called for. Their enactment would doubtless correct many abuses, satisfy the people and increase railroad receipts by an increase of travel without a corresponding increase of expenses.

Some ninety-nine one hundredths of Massillon's population readily assent or disagree as to all municipal improvements, and when the time for action comes put on their slippers, heave a sigh, hope for the best, and trust that "they" will carry the movement through. "They," meaning the remnant or remaining one-hundredth, are equally unwilling to assume the burden of responsibility and nothing is done. Now, to-night there will be a meeting in the mayor's court room, when certain radical changes in the fire department involving the expenditure of a considerable sum, will be acted upon in such a manner that the council will probably be willing to give its endorsement. It is a meeting which every good citizen should attend, and THE INDEPENDENT hopes that everyone will.

There has been no objection to a new fire department thus far. It is understood, of course, that the reorganization contemplates the establishment of an alarm system, a modern station, plenty of hose and necessary tools, a chemical engine, a hook and ladder truck, horses to pull the truck as well as the hose carriage, a fire chief, and enough paid men to handle the apparatus, who shall be governed by set rules, and subjected to strict discipline. The annual cost of maintaining such a department in other cities is but very little in excess of the expense of running the fire department here, as it is now. In a day or two this paper will give comparative figures, being obtained from other towns.

Jane Hading, the great French actress now in this country, observes in in an interview, "Ze people are reech. Zey sell ground and kills ze peegs."

Jane is somewhat too sweeping. There is law in this country which extends personal protection even to the great American pig. There is a fine distinction in the United States between the pig and the hog. The pig has but two legs and has outward human attributes—Jay Gould and "Old Hutch," for example. The hog on the other hand is the genuine animal of commerce, of the genus *sus*.

It is a hard thing to say, but it is the truth, that an honest and persistent desire for six per cent interest, with a willingness to take ten, has done more to civilize the world than all the courage of the Crusaders.—Hon. Thos. B. Reed.

Subscriptions received by the Independent Company.

TEN ELECTIONS.

How Congress Put Off Reform of the Electoral Count.

FROM QUINCY ADAMS TO LINCOLN

The Clay-Jackson-Adams-Crawford Puzzle. Willie P. Mangum Lays Down the Law. The House Is Independent—Henry Clay Elects a President — Serious Questions Waived and Needed Legislation Postponed.

By common consent the historians of American politics have taken the administration of John Quincy Adams as the era dividing the old and the new. With Monroe the so called "Virginia dynasty" ended; the system of choosing the presidential candidate by congressional caucus broke down, and the "easy succession," by which the president chose for secretary of state the man who was to succeed him, failed. The old political division between Federalists and Republicans ceased, and the new division between Whig and Democrat was formed; and most appropriately the administration was ushered in with a heated controversy over the true method of electing the president.

In the election of 1824 Andrew Jackson received more popular votes, more electoral votes and the vote of more states than any other candidate. It was also plain that he was the second choice in several more states that had voted for Clay, or Crawford, and that he was the growing candidate. It was scarcely doubted by any politician of the period, and is not at all questionable now, that he was the choice of the majority of the people as against any other one man; but as there were four candidates, the electoral vote stood: Jackson, 99; Adams, 84; Crawford, 41, and Clay, 37. John C. Calhoun received 182 for vice president and was declared elected. And now was clearly manifested a curious if not dangerous anomaly in the constitution. That instrument simply provides for election by the house and that each state there shall vote as a unit, the vote of the state being decided by a majority of the members thereof present. But the election is necessarily by a house which is going out of existence. Practically, therefore, the constitution gives to a retiring power the right to choose the head of the succeeding administration, even though the people should have decreed a political revolution.

It is self evident that the case presents a formidable array of questions. Does the late vote of the people impose any moral obligations upon the house? Has a party which has been repudiated by the people and is in a few weeks to pass out of power the moral right to impose a head upon the coming party? Must the members from any state cast the vote of that state as the people have voted at the last election or at the election of two years before or the election of four years before? Again, if the preceding question be answered in the negative, or if it cannot be answered at all, must the members endeavor to vote so as to represent what they conceive to be the sentiment of their state? Or must each member represent the sentiment of his individual district? Or does the house of representatives become in fact an independent electoral body, at moral liberty to choose from the three presented without regard to the will of the people as expressed at the preceding election?

In 1825 there was this additional anomaly: Four states were represented by but one member each. Each of these four was equal, in the method of voting prescribed for the house, to the thirty-six members from New York, and the four together were equal to the 103 members of New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia and North Carolina, and this when only 131 votes would have been required to make a majority in the electoral college. Nay, more, the forty-six congressmen from thirteen small states, or rather the majority of forty-six, could have beaten the 160 from the eleven large states, and as twenty-eight would have been an effective majority in this case it follows that that small number could have imposed a president on five times their number of congressmen, and thus one-fifth or one-eight of the people would practically have chosen the president, even against the combined opposition of the four-fifths or seven-eighths. Here was a beautiful opening for intrigue, and of course intrigue was active; here was an opportunity for a bitter political struggle, and congress did not fail to embrace it.

The house of representatives, as soon as the result of the popular election was known, anticipated its duty of choosing the president, and on the 26th of January, 1825, began a debate which lasted almost without intermission until Feb. 8. It was nominally on a motion to exclude the public from the galleries while the vote was being taken, to prevent undue pressure or disorder, but really turned upon the whole morality of members' rights and duties. The debate was heated and acrimonious, the principal speakers being Mr. McLean, of Delaware; Mr. Mangum, familiarly known among the politicians of that day as William P. Mangum, of North Carolina, and Mr. McDuffie, of South Carolina, and while the vote on the resolution did not show, as the wording did not admit of it, the sentiments of members on the issue raised, yet there are indications that the weight of sentiment favored the position maintained by Mr. Mangum, namely, that members are under no moral obligations to go with their states or even with their districts.

As Henry Clay had the smallest number of electoral votes he was excluded from the count, and Mr. Crawford, having been stricken by paralysis, sank so rapidly that it soon became apparent that the real contest would be between Adams and Jackson. Henry Clay thus became the great central figure, for it was evident that his wish would decide the votes of his friends and supporters. It is not possible to describe the atmosphere in which he lived during the six weeks preceding the final settlement; solicited on all sides, secretly urged to remember that he would receive promotion from either candidate, denounced by some and suspected by many. But it now appears that from the first he designed electing Mr. Adams. In the fury of partisan contest the condition of the four gentlemen who each represented a state was peculiarly painful, and that of Mr. John C. Scott, who represented the state of Missouri, was most painful of all. As his vote was equivalent to New York's 36 or Pennsylvania's 28, there was a very fierce struggle on the part of Mr. Adams' and Gen. Jackson's friends to enlighten his understanding. The feeling of one of the Jackson men is well and amusingly illustrated by the following letter from Senator Benton. After Mr. Scott had wavered long he finally wrote a letter to Mr. Benton announcing that he would cast his vote for Mr. Adams, and received in reply the following:

"SENATE CHAMBER, Feb. 8, 1825.

"SIR—I received on the morning of the 6th instant your note of the 5th, in which you make known to me your intention of giving the vote of Missouri to Mr. Adams.

"Sinister rumors and some misgivings of my own had been preparing my mind for an extraordinary development, but it was not until I had three times talked with you face to face that I could believe in the reality of an intention so inconsistent with your previous conversation, so repugnant to your pledges, so amazing to your constituents, so fatal to yourself.

"The vote which you intend thus to give is not your own; it belongs to the people of the state of Missouri—they are against Mr. Adams. I, in their name, do solemnly protest against your intention and deny your moral power thus to bestow your vote.

"You have been pleased to make a reference in one of your conversations to my personal wishes in this election. I now reiterate that I disclaim and repel the appeal, and again remand you to the exalted tribunal of honor and duty.

"For nine years we have been closely connected in our political course. At length the connection is dissolved and dissolved under circumstances which denounce our everlasting separation.

"For some expressions which you felt as unkind, in our conversation of Sunday, I ask your pardon, and oblivion. I have a right to give you my opinion upon a point of public duty, but none to inflict a wound on your feelings, and in this unexpected breaking of many ties there is enough of unavoidable pain without the gratuitous infliction of unkind words.

To-morrow is the day for your self immolation. If you have an enemy he may go and feed his eyes upon the scene. Your former friend will share the afflicting spectacle.

"With sincere wishes for your personal welfare, I remain, etc.,

"THOMAS H. BENTON."

At noon on the 9th of February the senate, with their president and sergeant-at-arms at their head, entered the representative hall. The president of the senate took a seat at the right hand of the speaker. The formal opening of the electoral packets followed, and the announcement of Mr. Calhoun's election for vice president was followed by the statement that no one had received a majority of the electoral votes for the presidency, and therefore the house would proceed to elect from the three highest candidates, Jackson, Adams and Crawford. The senators retired, the roll of the house was called by states and the members of each delegation took their seats together. Only one member of the house was absent—he from illness. The vote of each state was deposited in a box by itself and placed upon the table. Tellers previously appointed—Daniel Webster and John Randolph—proceeded to open and count the ballots. A long contest had been expected, as it was not known that most of Mr. Crawford's friends had given him up. The result surprised everybody, even the best informed politicians. On the first ballot Mr. Adams received the votes of thirteen states, Maryland and Illinois, which had given popular majorities for Jackson, and Kentucky, Ohio and Missouri, which had given majorities for Clay, voting for Adams. Crawford received the vote of Delaware, North Carolina, Georgia and Virginia, and Gen. Jackson, for whom eleven states had given a popular majority, had the vote of seven states in the house. There was a momentary burst of applause from the galleries, followed by hissing, and the speaker immediately ordered the galleries to be cleared.

The election of John Quincy Adams in 1825 by the house of representatives, "voting federally," gave a congressional construction to the electoral clause of the constitution which has not since been disputed, perhaps because no occasion has arisen. The house then virtually decided that a member was under no moral obligation to go by the vote of his district, much less his state at the preceding election; that the true intent of the constitution was that the house should act as an original and independent electoral college, each member exercising his own judgment, as he might or might not hold himself responsible to his constituents, and that, saving the fact that they were limited to the three leading candidates, their powers were as if the constitution had said: The first choice is with the people, but if they fail or refuse to elect, the power is gone from them and given to another tribunal.

Fifty-two years passed before another great trial of the system, but not without elaborate debates on controverted questions and many surprising prophecies of trouble.

In 1829 the two houses acted without raising any issue, the result being: For Jackson, 178; for Adams, 83. In February, 1833, precisely the same forms were observed and no issues raised. The result was: Jackson, 219; Clay, 49. A question arose as to counting the vote of the state of Michigan very nearly the same as that which had arisen in 1817 as to Indiana, and in 1821 as to Missouri; but as it made no difference in the election, the question was again evaded, though the vote was declared alternately thus: For Van Buren, 170 with Michigan, 167 without; for Harrison, 73 for Hugh Lawson White, of Tennessee, 26, for Daniel Webster, 14, for Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, 11. On vice president the vote was declared: For Richard M. Johnson, 147 with Michigan, 144 without; for Francis Granger, 77; for John Tyler, 47; for William Smith, 23. But whether with or without Michigan there was no election for vice president, so the senators retired to their chamber and on the first vote chose Richard M. Johnson, giving him 33 to 16 for Francis Granger—three senators absent, there being twenty-six states.

On Feb. 10, 1841, the same method was followed. The vice president merely read the result, namely: For Harrison, 232; for Van Buren, 60. No question was raised.

On Feb. 12, 1845, the vice president handed the sealed packets to the tellers, who opened, counted and handed a list to the vice president, who read the footings: For Polk, 170; for Clay, 105. On Feb. 14, 1849, the same process was observed, except that the vice president opened the packages and handed the certificates to the tellers. Jefferson Davis was teller on behalf of the senate. The result was: Taylor, 163; Cass, 127. On Feb. 9, 1853, the same forms were observed, the result being: For Pierce, 254; for Scott, 42.

On the 11th of February, 1857, there were the same sitting and proceedings. A question arose in the joint meeting as to the vote of Wisconsin, which had been cast by the electors one day later than the time prescribed by law. There was a long debate in both houses, and the discussion showed an almost unanimous opinion that the vice president had not of himself any deciding power; but several of the senators foresaw trouble, and able addresses were made by Messrs. Butler, of South Carolina, and Toombs, of Georgia, which were prophetic of the issue to arise in 1877. The general expression in both houses was that this matter ought to be settled permanently, but as it makes no difference at this time, let it go to a more convenient season. It was, however, held by the majority that as the failure of the electors of Wisconsin to reach the capital was due to "an act of God," namely, a snow storm, their act was not vitiated, it being one of the oldest and best established principles of constitutional government that the acts of God or the enemies of government, rebellion or invasion shall not be held to operate with the force of mere lapse of time. The result was: For Buchanan, 174; for Fremont, 114.

On the 3d of February, 1861, the same process was repeated, the vice president opening the packages and the tellers counting. The vice president announced the result: For Lincoln, 180; for Breckinridge, 72; for Bell, 39; for Douglas, 12.

J. H. BRADLEY.

KILLED BY A MINISTER.

A Georgia Preacher Stabs One of His Parishioners to Death.

MACON, Ga., Dec. 27.—At a country church in Coffee county, this state, a few days since, a man who was disturbing public worship was killed by the preacher in charge of the church. The names of the parties cannot yet be learned. For some time trouble has existed in the church, one faction favoring the retention of the present pastor, and the other favoring his dismissal. The factional fight grew very bitter, and the trouble reached a climax last Sunday, when the pastor's friends voted him in for another year.

One of the members most bitterly opposed to the pastor approached the pulpit where the reverend gentleman was sitting and engaged in a conversation with him. They became very much excited and finally the member raised his hand and dealt the preacher a sharp blow on the cheek. The pastor remonstrated with his assailant, but he struck the preacher again and again, accompanying the blow with a profusion of vile epithets, and also spitting in the minister's face.

The minister drew his knife and stabbed his assailant repeatedly. Women screamed and the men looked on aghast while the unfortunate man fell down in the pulpit and died. The friends of the minister hurried him off and it is reported that he has fled the country. It is intimated that the dead man had cause to be jealous of the preacher. Coffee county is in a remote section of the state.

Died From Hydrophobia.

LOGAN, O., Dec. 27.—William Westonbarger died Tuesday of hydrophobia. His sufferings were awful. Monday night he was put into a straight jacket, which he tore to shreds. Two doctors were with him, and five men were required to hold him in bed. He snapped, growled and tried to bite in the midst of his fearful agony. Those who witnessed the scene were overcome with horror, and all were ready to welcome the hour which brought death to his relief. Westonbarger leaves a wife and two children in destitute circumstances.

In-Door Base Ball.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27.—Two thousand persons witnessed an in-door base ball game here Tuesday. The game was played in the main building on the state fair grounds, the opposing sides representing the "down town" and "up town" sections of the city, and was won by the "down town" team by a score of 6 to 1. Among the players were Clements Andrews, Tom Burns, Curt Welch, Kilroy and other well known professionals.

Prepared for Emergencies.

NEW ALBANY, Ind., Dec. 27.—Louis Walker, aged fifteen years, son of Joseph Walker, engineer on a ferry boat, was dangerously shot Tuesday afternoon. He placed a pistol in his vest pocket, with the hammer up. The pistol went off, the ball striking him in the abdomen, ranging forward and down. The surgeons could not find the ball, and think it dangerous.

The Old Silver Spoon.

How fresh in my mind are the days of my sickness,
When I tossed me in pain, all feverd and sore,
The burning, the nausea, the sinking and weakness,
And even the old spoon that my medicin bore.
The old silver spoon the family spoon,
The sick-chamber spoon that my medicine bore.

How loth were my fever-parched lips to receive it,
How nauseous the stuff that it bore to my tongue.
And the pain at my inwards, oh, naught could relieve it,
Though tears of disgust from my eyeballs it wung,
The old silver spoon, the medicine spoon,
How awful the stuff that it left on my tongue.

Such is the effect of the, nauseous, griping medicines that make the sick-room a memory of horror. Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, on the contrary, are small, sugar-coated, easy to take, purely vegetable and perfectly effective. 25 cents a vial.

Gentle James like a poultice daws, his hand shake stirs and thrills,
Yet his heart is not on his sleeve for draws to peck at with their bills.
To him the people stand anigh, he doesn't put on frills
And every time he winks his eye he gives the Mugwumps chills,
Honest John is calm and cold, not to say glum and grim.
But he's full of sense as he can hold, and there are no flies on him.
He's shifty just a bit, perhaps, he likes to turn and trim,
But his party hasn't many chaps that have his strength and vim.
Which of the two shall have the job to stir Europe with his pen,
To pass the lion one on the nob and drive him to his den?
Which of these great Republican names, which of these mighty men
Shall it be? Honest John or gentle James? Speak, Benjamin, my Ben.—N. Y. Sun.

HOOD'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT
OF
SARSAPARILLA
TRADE MARK

The importance of purifying the blood cannot be overestimated, for without pure blood you cannot enjoy good health.

At this season nearly every one needs a good medicine to purify, vitalize, and enrich the blood, and Hood's Sarsaparilla is worthy your confidence. It is peculiar in that it strengthens and builds up the system, creates an appetite, and tones the digestion, while it eradicates disease. Give it a trial.

Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Executor of the estate of Mary Anna Kloepfel late of Stark county, O., deceased. Dated the 30th day of October, 1888.

ANTON HEITGER
Executor

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Norwalk Reflector is waging war on the gamblers.

Goshen, Ind., a little bit of a town, is to have a street railway.

The Young Men's Democratic club proposes giving a ball on St. Jackson's day.

A course of Bible studies will be added to the curriculum of Mt. Union college.

Thirty Canton couples will banquet at the Hotel Conrad on the evening of New Year's day.

Mr. F. L. Baldwin has been appointed administrator of the Bucher estate, with the will attached.

Miss Mary Morrison, of Akron, is an applicant for a clerkship in the Ohio House of Representatives.

William Kocher died at his home on the Richville road Saturday night. The funeral will took place Tuesday.

The first meeting of the Horticultural Society in 1889 will be held next Wednesday at the Grange Hall, Canton, Ohio

"Can a Successful Business Man be a Christian?" This will be the subject of the Rev. Dr. N. P. Bailey's sermon next Sunday morning.

Dr Paul Kirchoffer has been presented with a gold watch by the congregation of St, Paul's church, on account of his faithful service.

Sherman Matlock, of New Philadelphia, paid Mayor Frantz four dollars and sixty cents, on Thursday, for getting beastly drunk.

On its regular semi-monthly pay day Saturday, December 22, the West Massillon Coal Company paid to employes three thousand dollars.

Mr. Ralph Ambler of Canton, was seriously burned at Salem on Christmas, while impersonating Santa Claus. His cotton clothing caught fire.

A band of young Alliance English Americans spent Christmas eve by going from house to house singing carols after the fashion across the water.

Celia Schauer seeks a divorce and alimony from William Schauer, now residing in Abilene, Kan., on the ground of extreme cruelty and gross neglect of duty.

Mrs. Annie Calderwood, who lives in the southwest corner of the township, has been removed to the insane department of the infirmary. The poor woman has six small children.

The long deferred preliminary hearing of Warren Chapman, charged with bastardy, took place last Saturday before the mayor. He was bound over to court in the sum of six hundred dollars.

The pest house, or as it appears on official records, the City Hospital, was scorched Tuesday, and that was all. A hose cart was sent up Tremont street, but returned without doing anything.

At a Sunday observance meeting in Akron on Sunday night, held in Assembly hall, a strip of bunting took fire. Scores of people became panic stricken, and only by the exertions of the cooler heads was a catastrophe averted.

It has been hinted that in more than one household a revival of the old-time American custom of receiving on New Year's day would be welcomed. THE INDEPENDENT will gladly announce the names of those who will keep "open house" if handed in in time.

The Wooster papers are making much of the refusal of some Wooster clergyman who has just declinnd a call to a church in New York, with a salary of $6,000 a year, preferring to remain in charge of a Wooster church at $1,800. Such a man is surely privileged to preach about the sin of worldliness.

Perry Grange has elected the following officers to serve for the year 1889: Master, S. B. Stern; overseer, C. H. Stoner; lecturer, H. H. Snyder; steward, A. C. Oberlin; assistant steward, E. D. Doll; chaplain, B Fulton; treasurer, B. Doll; secretary, Mrs. S. O. Eggert; abbot, G. K. George; Ceres, Mrs. C Russell; Pomona, Mrs. J. Hartzell; Flora, Mrs. A. Deitz: L. of S., Miss Emma Doll.

Forty-three tie sacks full of Christmas presents were thrown off of one mail train Sunday, six of which were for Massillon, and the rest transferred to other roads. The general postoffice is piled full of parcels of various shapes and sizes, and the carriers are running their legs off. Some of them are compelled to make extra deliveries, and others have small boys with them to help carry their big loads.

A bold bad canvasser beguiled some of the housewives of Mill street into ordering printed visiting cards from very nice samples. The ladies bought heavily, and the goods were duly delivered. When the neatly tied packages were opened, one good card was found in each, the others were very common with the names scrawled in ink. The victims are now ready with boiling water for the canvasser, and will order visiting cards from established printing houses in the future.

At the last meeting of the trustees of Mt. Union College, eight trustees were elected for three years each. The following were re-elected: The Hon. J. D. Taylor, of Cambridge; Rev. Dr. T. N. Boyle, of Braddocks, Pa.; Rev. Dr. A. N. Craft, of Youngstown; Hon. S. M. Stull, Warren, and S. Garretson, of Alliance. Miss Frances Willard, of Evanston, Ill., Mrs. C. Aultman, of Canton, and Congressman McKinley were added to the board.

J. S. Coxey, owner of the Coxey stock farm at Massillon, O., was in the city yesterday, on his way home from Johnstown. He reports Kentucky Girl, Newton and the rest of his string in good form and proposes buying a phenomenal trotting colt in Southern Ohio next week.—Pittsburg Times.

A note from the Hon. Thomas B. Bancroft, secretary, states that the next annual meeting of the Ohio Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in Lyndon hall, Columbus, O., January 10 and 11, 1889. A large number of very excellent papers are expected and the meeting promises to be one of great interest.

Natural gas is undoubtedly giving out, and it is a question now of a short time only until all the towns using it will be compelled to return to coal. At Pittsburg the companies are putting a check into every private supply pipe so that the pressur is reduced to the minimum, and are thereby causing a great local disturbance. A Steubenville fire clay company is now in court demanding that the Bridgewater Gas Company be compelled to give them sufficient to run their works, the company having cut their plant off, in order to supply its more lucrative private patronage.

Charles Warth, the grocer, had a good silver watch the other day which young William Kohl proposed to take and raffle off for him. The man assented and Kohl took the watch. Instead, however, of disposing of it according to agreement, he visited Kessler, the old railroad street wretch, who bought it of him, or rather advanced him three dollars on it Wednesday. This did not suit Mr. Warth at all, and the officers were asked to secure the watch of "Matches" The hoary reprobate declined to give it up, and was at once arrested for keeping a pawn shop, and was bound over to the probate court, on Thursday, in the sum of $200.

MAX BONOMORITZ

Charged With Obtaining Goods Upon False Pretenses.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Max Bonomoritz, a peddler living in this city, on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretenses. One officer was dispatched to Loudonville to secure his person, but he has not yet been found. Bonomoritz's largest creditors are Marks Brothers, the clothiers, whose bill is eleven hundred dollars. Their account is of five months' standing. Bonomoritz has dealt with them for four years, and has previously met all his obligations.

He owes Cleveland firms large sums, and has bills ranging from five to two hundred dollars owing to a number of Massillon houses. Constable Shepley attached property at his residence today, for the benefit of four local creditors, whose names and claims are as follows: James Hackett, $59; Ed. Snyder, $52.35; A. Crone & Son, $53, and Ed. Segner, $23.

The Coal Trade.

Trade is not active in soft coal, says the Coal Trade Journal, although at certain of the mines there has been an increase in shipments since the cold snap set in; the shipments are about at an end, and the past year has been one of large tonnage. At New York and the eastward there has been but little activity in the week since our last edition, the regulation filling of orders seems to be about the only thing that is doing; no one cares to make any deal for the future just at this time, and what is called the transient trade is very light. At Chicago the soft coal trade is only fair; the quantity arriving is not large, but there is no suffering by reason of inability to secure a supply; from all the advices which come to hand, there will be a vast increase in the soft coal trade of the Northwest during next season, and every effort is making to accommodate it.

Justice Rogers's Court.

Samuel Schwiers charged Joseph Royer with assault and battery, before Justice Rogers on Thursday. Both are from Jackson township. Royer pleaded guilty and paid a fine and costs amounting to $8 15

John Bierman, charged with using indecent language, by David Kerstetter, paid a fine and costs amounting to $7.20.

A Theological Department.

ALLIANCE, O., Dec. 27.—A theological department is about to be added to Mt. Union college, at the suggestion and with the co-operation of Bishop Vincent, the Chautauquan, of the M. E. Church. An able resident professor will be obtained and supported from an endowment fund of twenty-five thousand dollars, contributed by wealthy patrons. The theological training system will be unique, in that the revised English versions will be used instead of the Greek and Hebrew versions.

A Good Appetite.

Is essential to good health; but at this season it is often lost, owing to the poverty or impurity of the blood, derangement of the digestive organs, and the weakening effect of the changing season. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a wonderful medicine for creating an appetite, toning the digestion, and giving strength to the whole system. Now is the time to take it. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla.

PERSONALITIES

And Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Prof. Feuchtinger is at Niagara Falls.

Mrs. Linnie Shauf of Cadiz, is visiting Mrs. I. Ulman.

Edward Pille and Miss Emma Pille are visiting in Akron.

Mrs. S. P. Barnes is spending the holidays at Sharpsburg, Pa.

Miss Eva Shafer is home from Cleveland for the holidays.

J. B. Slusser has moved from Sterling, Col., to Denver.

Miss Emma Voth, of Cleveland, is visiting Miss Emma Albrecht.

Theodore Focke and Kent Jarvis are here, fresh from Case school.

Will Hemperly has reached home at last for his Christmas vacation.

E. S. Mills is spending the holidays with his parents at Barnesville, O.

Mrs. C. G. Merwin and daughter left to-day for a week's visit in Pittsburg.

Miss Bessie Hoover, of New Philadelphia, is the guest of Miss Lillie Hamill.

Mr. John Koontz, of Mansfield, is visiting James Smith, on South East street.

Harry Henderson of Pittsburg, is the guest of his uncle Mr. E. B. Upham.

Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Thornburgh, of Akron, spent their Christmas in this city.

Miss Ida Long, of Loudonville, is the guest of Miss Stella Snyder on East Main street.

Miss Chat Weaver, of Cleveland, is visiting Mrs. A. W. McCallum, on Oak street.

Miss Addie Pew, of Warren, O., is visiting with Miss Arline Webb, on Main street.

E. C. Harris, manager of Russell & Co.'s branch house at Council Bluffs, Ia., is in the city.

Miss Lottie G. Wild, of Erie, Pa., is visiting friends in the city, after an absence of three years.

Mrs. Louis Zeiler and family spent Christmas with Mr. and Mrs. William Brown, of Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Shertzer, of Wellsville, are visiting Dr. J. V. Shertzer, of this city.

Mr. Walter Graham of Hanover, Ohio, spent Christmas with his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thos. Kelley.

Mrs. H. M. Ramsouer and her sister, Mrs. Fred Ertle, are spending a few days in Cleveland and Lorain.

Mrs. George Poor, of Washington avenue, has been called to Coshocton, N. Y., by the death of her mother.

The Misses McCallum and Miss Magee, of Pittsburg, arrived to-day, to visit their aunt, Mrs. Warrington Warwick.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert W. McGhie, of Jefferson county, O., are spending the holidays with Dr. J. L. McGhie.

Miss Olive Howald has gone to Johnstown to attend the Mong-Richards wedding, which took place Monday.

Alexander Betts, late of New Philadelphia, and well known here, is now the editor of the Kansas City Star.

Mrs. V. S. Brown is spending the holidays with her mother-in law Mrs. S. A. Brown, in Geneva, Ashtabula county.

Manager F. P. Drake of the Mutual Union Telegraph Company, is spending a short vacation with Crestline relatives.

Mrs. Charles Unkreich and little son, of Cleveland, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Harmon Schriver, on South Erie street.

John Snyder turned up in town last Monday, "forty pounds healthier than before" to use his own cheerful description.

Mrs. R. P. Chew, a sister of Mr. David Reed, and son, of Milleville, N. J., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Reed, at the Hotel Conrad.

Mr. Paul Beyer and Miss Nancy Rose, both of Harrison county, were married by Mayor Frantz Christmas day, in his private office.

Mr. and Mrs. George D. Harter, of Canton, will give a large evening company to the young people on Tuesday evening, January 1.

Misses Emma and Ida Ritz, of Liverpool, O., and Miss Emma Shaffer, of Wooster, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Shaffer, North Mill street.

George F. Downey, formerly of this city, now a promising divinity student at the Dayton U. B. Seminary, is renewing his Massillon acquaintance.

Mrs. M. D Harter, Miss Harter and the two Masters Harter, of Mansfield, are the guests of Mrs. James Brown, on Prospect street, and were joined Christmas by Mr. Harter and Mr. Huntington Brown.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H Bowman celebrated their tin wedding Wednesday night, at their home two and one-half miles northwest of the city. Some sixty guests went in carriages and chariots, and after arriving were served an excellent hot supper. Games of all sorts were introduced, numerous presents were examined, and all had a pleasant time.

The Bicycling World on the subject of the Presidency of the League of American Wheelmen, says: "From the West we hear whispered the name of Mr. James R. Dunn, of Ohio, for many years the chief consul of that State. He has also been chairman of the membership committee. In both capacities he has shown himself to be a strong man and an energetic worker."

FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

HOW OTHER TOWNS ARE SITUATED

And What They Think of Fire Protection.

The lamentable state of the Massillon fire department, due to lack of organization and insufficient equipment is agreed by all as a confronting condition that needs changing. The city's possession now includes a first class system of water works as regards pressure and distribution of hydrants, very little hose, one of the best reels made and a paid fire department of exactly two men. The expenditure for the fiscal year ending last March were $4 236.18, which included a hose carriage purchased at a cost of $725. The appropriation for the twelve months was $5,973.53. Thus will be seen that while the regular salaries amount to only $90 per month, each man receiving $45, the grand total approaches the sum which other cities pay for the maintenance of a regularly organized department. Massillon's department is guiltless of having set rules, and the city maintains no discipline, though the volunteers who do good work are disposed to place themselves under some restrictions

The city of Akron has a force of twenty-two paid men, re-inforced by a great number of call volunteers; fifty-nine alarm boxes; four steam fire engines; four two-horse hose carriages, and all the minor appurtenances going to make an efficient fire department The salaries last year amounted to $17,197, and the total expenses were $22 380.55; from another fund for construction Akron also paid $15,273.52—principally extraordinary expenditures, for great changes have been made recently.

Canton has an alarm system with forty-five boxes, Gamewell make, the first cost of the system being $2,500. Seven men and one substitute, who constitute the paid force, are at the central engine house, to which should be added many volunteers who are paid for service. The city has a new steam fire engine, a new double tank chemical extinguisher, and a first class hook and ladder truck. They start to fires with a two horse hose carriage, engine and truck.

The Young-town department consists of one steam engine not in use, one hook and ladder, truck three hose wagons, thirty-five hundred feet of cotton hose, three stations, six men in one, three in each of the other two, making twelve men paid in full sixty dollars per month, and twenty volunteers paid fifty cents an hour while on duty. Alarms are received by telephone, but the Gamewell alarm system will be put in in the spring. The city has two horses for each apparatus and one extra, making nine horses in all. Water supply, includes sixteen miles of mains and one hundred and eighty five hydrants The total cost of maintaining this department for the year ending March 19, 1888, was $7,718 72.

Mansfield, with a population of 16,000, has the Gamewell fire alarm system, which cost $125.00 per box Mansfield has 21 boxes. The paid force consists of five men who are paid $45 per month. Five horses are used. Each of the firemen has a different trade, and the chief writes that their talents were put to good use in the construction of a patrol wagon for the city, last year. Mansfield uses no fire engine but has several first-class hose carriages, two hand chemical fire extinguishers and a hook and ladder truck

Wooster has a newly organized force of four or six men, a hook and ladder truck, good engines, and the Gamewell alarm system. The department is managed very economically and very cheaply.

Dropped Dead.

Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery the New Cure, Always commences when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at Z. T. Baltzly's.

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THE ELECTORS.

How the Electoral College Was Evolved and Improved.

FAILURE OF HAMILTON'S PLAN.

The Intricate Machinery Proposed—Simplified Greatly, but Still Too Intricate. Breaks Down with Jefferson and Burr. The Twelfth Amendment—Precedents in Counting the Electoral Vote—The Unanimity of 1820.

Alexander Hamilton, at the age of 15, was a popular writer; at 17 he became a citizen of New York city and student of Columbia college, and at 18 a popular orator in behalf of the rights of the colonies. At 19 he was a captain; at 20 colonel, aid to and intimate friend of George Washington; at 26 a brilliant lawyer and financial writer, and at 32 first secretary of the treasury of the United States. In all American history there is no other instance of such precocity, so well sustained and resulting in so much work that is both good and permanent. Such was the author of the electoral system of the United States.

Antiquated and complicated as this system appears to us now, it is simplicity itself compared with the original design of Hamilton. He proposed to have the United States divided into districts according to population. In each district the men of property and permanent residence were to choose a considerable body of electors. They in each district were to choose one elector, and these last electors were to elect a governor of the United States. The president, or governor, was to have a negative upon all laws and a qualified negative upon the execution of the law; to have all the powers of appointment the president now has and to hold office during life unless impeached.

After long debate the convention adopted Hamilton's plan with many modifications, the result being this clause in the original constitution:

"Each state shall appoint in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the state may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative or person holding any office or place of profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector. The electors in their respective states shall vote by ballot for two persons, of which one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves, and they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign, certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said house shall in like manner choose the president. But in choosing the president the votes shall be taken by states, the representatives from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all of the states shall be necessary to a choice. In every case after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them by ballot the vice president."

It is plain from this language, and the debates in the constitutional convention, that the framers did not intend that all the electors should necessarily be chosen at one time, and in strict compliance with the constitution the states might have divided the choice of electors between the four years intervening between one election and another; they might have chosen them in any manner whatever, and several of the states did for some time give the choice to the legislatures. It is further evident that they desired the president and vice president to be of different parties, as each elector voted for two candidates for president, and the one having next to the highest number should be vice president, and as a matter of fact Thomas Jefferson was chosen vice president by the same college which made John Adams president, although they were the respective heads of the two political parties. Nor was it designed that the people should vote directly for the persons. It was assumed almost without argument, and with a confidence in human nature which now seems almost sublime, that the people would put the power out of their hands to decide who should be president, and that the electors, disregarding their partisan feelings, would choose the best man for president. It is almost laughable to note how soon and how completely this plan failed.

The congress of the confederation provided a temporary method of counting the votes as follows:

"That the electors should meet on the day fixed for the election of president and should transmit their votes, certified, signed, sealed and directed as the constitution requires, to the secretary of the United States in congress assembled; that the senators and representatives should convene at the time and place assigned, that the senators should appoint a president of the senate for the sole purpose of receiving, opening and counting the votes for president, and that after he shall be chosen, the congress, together with the president, should without delay proceed to execute the constitution."

It will be observed that while the constitution left an apparent uncertainty as to the person or persons on whom should devolve the duty of deciding in case there should be disputed election returns, yet this resolution shows very plainly that it was the design that the two houses of congress should act on that matter as on any other question properly before them, and such was in fact the practice until it became matter of partisan dispute in the winter of '76-77. The first congress met on the 6th of April, 1789, and proceeded to organize and act under the above resolution. Of the first ballot for president George Washington received every electoral vote, 69 in all; nor does it appear from any record we now have that a single personal vote was cast against him in any part of the United States; but on the ballot for vice president there was no such unanimity. John Adams received 34 votes; John Jay, 9; Robert H. Harrison, 6; John Rutledge, 6, and several other gentlemen 1 or 2 each. It is somewhat amusing to observe that John Milton, Esq., received two votes for vice president, though to the present generation he is totally unknown.

On the 13th of February, 1793, both houses of congress assembled in the hall of the senate, and the vice president opened, read and delivered to the tellers appointed for that purpose the certificates of the electors of the fifteen states, of which all the 132 were for George Washington as first choice, but on second choice John Adams received 77, George Clinton 50, Thomas Jefferson 4, Aaron Burr 1. Already the people had totally disregarded the original plan and voted with direct reference to the main office, nor has there ever been an instance in American history where an elector failed to carry out the will of his constituents, though on two occasions there have been whispers that such was intended. The election of 1793 was the last in which there was any approach to unanimity until 1820.

On Feb. 8, 1797, the two houses of congress assembled in the hall of the house of representatives and the certificates of the electors of sixteen states were opened as before. The count showed on the first ballot 71 for John Adams and 68 for Thomas Jefferson, an election sufficiently close to give fair warning of what was to come. There were 59 ballots for Thomas Pinckney, 30 for Aaron Burr, 15 for Samuel Adams, 11 for Oliver Ellsworth, 2 for Samuel Johnston, of Massachusetts; 3 for James Iredel, of North Carolina; 5 for John Jay, of Connecticut; 7 for George Clinton, 2 for George Washington, 1 for Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, of North Carolina, and 2 for John Henry, of Maryland, the whole number of votes cast being just twice the number of electors. It did not escape observation at the time that in announcing the votes the president added this appeal: "And may the sovereign of the universe, the ordainer of civil government on earth for the preservation of liberty, justice and peace among men, enable both to discharge the duties of these offices conformably to the constitution of the United States, with conscientiousness, diligence, punctuality and perseverance." The long disputed question as to whether the United States is in any sense a "Christian government" had already been raised, and the vice president had previously contented himself with a dry and formal statement of the result of the vote.

In the fourth election for president and vice president parties were sharply defined, and the campaign of 1800 equaled any that have succeeded it in the violent fury of party passion and the zeal with which it was fought to conclusion. The result was a majority of Republican or Democratic electors, they having 73 to the Federalists' 65; but the Republicans managed so badly that they cast an exactly equal vote for Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr. On the 11th of February, 1801, the two houses of congress convened in the senate chamber, and, after the count of votes as before, the vice president announced that the whole number of electors who had voted was 138, but as Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr had received 73 each to 65 and 64 for John Adams and Charles C. Pinckney and 1 for John Jay, there was no election either for president or vice president. So the election devolved upon the house of representatives.

In that body a long and furious controversy followed and most rigid rules were adopted to prevent error or even the suspicion of fraud, and beginning immediately after returning to their own chamber the house of representatives voted 19 times, 9 states being necessary to a choice. On the 12th of February the states voted 9 times, Thomas Jefferson still lacking 1 state of having the required 9. On the 13th they balloted the twenty-ninth time, on the 14th the thirtieth, thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third times. On the 16th they voted the thirty-fourth time, and on the 17th the thirty-fifth and thirty-sixth and last time. The result of the last ballot was that the votes of 10 states were given to Thomas Jefferson, 4 states to Aaron Burr and 2 states in blank, and consequently Thomas Jefferson was chosen president. The senate chose Aaron Burr vice president.

It is not difficult for us to conceive the agitation, both in and out of congress, during this protracted balloting. All sorts of intrigues were charged, and of some of them there is abundant proof. It was at one time proposed that the Federalists should cast their vote for Aaron Burr, which, with his Republican strength, would have elected him president, but the Republicans openly threatened revolutionary resistance in case this was done, and Alexander Hamilton is credited with having prevented it. The usual propositions were also made for compromise, and at one time it was proposed to Mr. Jefferson that if he would make certain pledges, including one to sustain the navy as projected by the Federalists and to not remove Federalists from office, the controversy should end. He refused to listen to any such proposition. The trouble and the danger of greater trouble which was realized by all led to a very active debate upon an amendment to the constitution, which was introduced in the congressional session of 1803-4. It was vehemently opposed in both houses by the Federalists on the ground that it would be the means of party intrigue, favoring the election of a vice president who would be unfit to discharge the office of president; that the election by the house of representatives would probably be very rare at any rate; that the house was equally fit to choose with the electoral college; and that if the house should choose any president unfit it would serve as a warning thereafter to both parties to bestow their votes in all cases on persons properly qualified. It was further urged, and with what now seems like a great show of reason, that a change of the constitution was in itself a fault and likely to prevent that veneration and prescriptive force which time confers; that the constitution was new and not sufficiently tried to warrant a change, and that it was better to submit to a partial fault than to risk a greater one in an untried experiment. Nevertheless, after long debate, the amendment was carried by the needed two-thirds, and during 1804 it was ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, and now stands as the twelfth amendment of the constitution. It provides that the electors shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president and vice president, and leaves the other provisions of the constitution very nearly as they were before. The result of course has been that it was almost impossible to choose president and vice president of opposite political parties, but that may happen when the choice of president is thrown into the house of representatives, for in that case the choice of vice president is given to the senate. On the 13th of February, 1805, the two houses met in the senate chamber to count the ballots forwarded by the electors under the new system, and here we first find proceedings which serve as valuable precedents. The speaker and clerk occupied seats on the floor on the right side of the president of the senate, and the members of the house were seated in front.

Preliminary to the convention of the two houses in 1821 there was a debate, both in the senate and house, as to whether the vote of Missouri should be counted. In the senate it was finally decided, as the vote of the state could make no difference in the result, that the totals be announced alternately; but Mr. Barbour gave notice of an intention to bring the subject up to remedy what was considered a casus omissus in the constitution. In the house the matter was debated at great length, John Randolph and Henry Clay taking the lead, but no permanent rule was established.

J. H. BEADLE.

IN THE CAROLINAS.

NEW ASPECTS OF THE LAND OF CYPRESS AND PALMETTO.

Wilmington and Raleigh—Forests Primeval and Swamps Malarious—Cape Hatteras, the Terror of Mariners—The Splendid Sea Coast of the Carolinas.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—The country which lies immediately south of Richmond and Petersburg is not exhilarating. There is, to be sure, a more dismal area of swamp lands between Norfolk, Va., and Elizabeth City, at the head of the Albemarle sound, but no earthly paradises can be found in any locality watered by either the Chowan or Roanoke rivers. One, who was a great lover of nature, and who enthusiastically sought its beauties in every clime, wrote of this region, eighty years ago, that its general features were "immense pine savannas, through which the road winds among stagnant ponds, swarming with alligators; dark, sluggish creeks, over which are thrown high wooden bridges, without railings, and so crazy and rotten as not only to alarm one's horse, but also the rider, and to make it a matter of thanksgiving with both when they got fairly over." Improved means of travel have somewhat modified this picture, but very slightly beyond the denuding of pine forests and cypress swamps of their original growth. In northern markets the latter named timber, while appreciated for its durability, has never commanded a high price. Being a soft, pliable wood, susceptible of a fine polish, it must in time become favorite material with our house builders for interior fitting and wainscoting. At present it is extensively used for shingling roofs. Lordly and leafless, it rises from almost impenetrable morasses, its gaunt limbs burdened with silver gray moss hanging in lengths from three to ten feet.

We crossed the North Carolina line at Pleasant Hill. It probably deserves its title, but a glance from the car window showed a very small hill and a battered, rain sprinkled sign board marked "No Admittance." The landscape was too dreary to contemplate with resignation. At Weldon there is a network of railways, with the usual noise and nuisance. Beef, mutton and poultry from New York and Richmond, butter from Philadelphia, and fish and oysters from Chesapeake bay, with home made bread and pastry, was Weldon's depot meal, hastily devoured. Three pickaninnies balanced on a string piece, outside the restaurant, unanimously implored me to buy cornecake and fried bacon "to eat on de keers." A promiscuous group of darky children, standing upon a platform barrow, gave us a ringing hurrah as the train moved off. Rushing past Halifax, an antiquated county town on the Roanoke, we halted a few minutes at Enfield, a place which looked as if it had been rifled like its single barreled namesake of army days. Enfield's village belle was abroad for Sunday inspection in a leghorn hat, a purple velveteen bodice and a white muslin skirt. Her pastoral giggle must have been the greatest effort of her life, for it was heard at regular intervals mildly pumped from her corset imprisoned lungs.

The one fact that distinguishes Whitaker, in Edgecombe county, N. C., from the other places en route to Wilmington, is the glaring information to tourists that it is twenty-five miles below Weldon. I think Weldon will keep on top for many years. Rocky Mount, also in Edgecombe, twelve miles farther south, has an iron works, a schoolhouse, and five awning curtains marked "LEMONADE SOLD HERE." In that locality they are evidently making a tight squeeze on the prohibition vote. One hundred and sixteen miles this side of Wilmington is Toisnot, a town which, judging from its railway appearance, will probably stay right there for the next 116 years.

Night was casting its mantle over the shire of New Hanover, when our train, slowed down, ding-donged its heavy, rumbling weight into the metropolis on the Cape Fear river. We couldn't see much of Wilmington in the dark, but a nicely dressed man, who said that a native born citizen told him so, claimed a resident population of 18,000 whites and colored. For the chief seaport of a state that contains 150,000 acres of malaria breeding swamps, Wilmington is doing quite as well as could be expected. Charlotte, formerly known as Mecklenburg Court House, in the southern central part of North Carolina, with a population of less than 9,000; New Berne, of about the same size; Raleigh, the capital, and Goldsboro' in Wayne county, are all thriving. In colonial days what is now known as Greensboro' was Guilford Court House, and Fayetteville was then called Cross Creek.

The entire ocean line of the Carolinas is 630 miles, from Currituck inlet on the north to the mouth of the Savannah river. Cape Hatteras, the extreme eastern point, is a terror to all mariners. It juts into the Atlantic from the middle distance of a sand heaped strip of land, which forms the bulwark, as it were, of Pamlico sound. English grants made by Charles II to Lord Clarendon and others date back two and a quarter centuries. Albemarle and Carteret were the names of the two colonies, north and south, in the Carolinas. Proprietary troubles led to their separation in 1729. The story of this section of the American republic is garlanded with romance. Its primitive settlement was at Port Royal, acknowledged to be the broadest, deepest and safest harbor on the coast. About the year 1520 to this spacious roadstead came De Ayllon, the first European that landed on Carolina soil. Four decades later the expatriated Huguenots, led by Jean Ribault, made their first settlement, and it was also the first on the North American continent. Ribault's fort, shattered by its armed investors, is still to be seen. Here, some day in the golden lined future, will be founded a city that having unusual port facilities, and being the chosen eastern terminus of the great western and southwestern trunk lines from California, Mexico and Texas, will, within its first century, boast of a population exceeding the total number of inhabitants in Charleston and Savannah. This is no wild prophecy. Already local jealousy discriminates against Port Royal, and impolitic legislation is doing its best and worst to retard a prosperity that is written in the fears of the two cities less favored as to anchorage ground. It was in 1875 that Savannah's authorities memorialized congress to prevent the establishment of a naval station at Port Royal. They confessed the rivalry that has since become a nightmare, and then plainly said that the growth of commerce at that point would be a serious and a lasting disadvantage to Savannah's shipping interests. However, naval station or no naval station, Port Royal's day star will reach its zenith in the Twentieth century, and probably within the next fifty years.

With the steady development of the rich uplands of North and South Carolina, there will be a corresponding influx of German immigrants. They are the bone and sinew and brain of imported agricultural labor. With them farming, vine growing and floriculture are each reduced to a science. An acre in such hands is made to produce more than ten acres worked by the shiftless or inexperienced. It will be a happy era for the Carolinas when lands, which are now fallow and unproductive, become, by lease or purchase, the homes of those to whom toil, like virtue, brings ample recompense. What the sturdy children of the Rhine have done to expand and enrich the west, they will not fail to do in the more luxuriant southland's dairies and gardens.

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

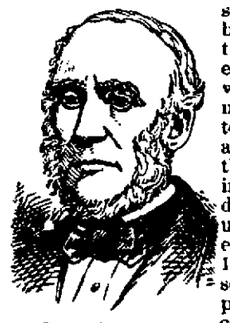
CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

Their Gratifying Success in the Towns of Massachusetts.

[Special Correspondence.]

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The recent movement to form a sort of "bund" or commercial ounin of all the co-operative banks in this state, the accompanying banquet, the speeches there and the figures published giving the earnings of the banks and showing their success, have excited an interest in all parts of the country. The fact that these banks (they are really an improved kind of building associations) have had a powerful influence in making the working people home owners, also recommends them to statesmen and philanthropists and makes them worth the study of the social scientist.

An instance cited by Lieutenant Governor Brackett in his address will show how these banks combine the maximum of earning power with the minimum of hardship to both investor and borrower. In this instance the investor paid the dollar per month upon his share for eleven years, or 132 months; the series was completed and he received his $200. "He receives," said the governor, "his $132 and $68 interest. If the whole $132 had been deposited at the beginning of the eleven years the interest would have been nearly 5 per cent.—a good investment. But it was in fact invested at $1 a month for all the 132 months. You will find that the rate is such as is very rarely enjoyed in any investment."



JOSIAH QUINCY.

The explanation is simple. No man can loan $1 each month, but 200 men by their agent can loan $200; and so the investment goes to earning something at once. Hon. Josiah Quincy introduced the bill providing for these banks and secured its passage in the legislature of 1877; the Homestead bank was incorporated Sept. 11 of that year, and its shares have just come to maturity, which was the occasion of the banquet and celebration. But there are now sixty-six such banks in Massachusetts, of which fifteen were started in the last twelve months. The system is briefly as follows:

Twenty-five or more persons may associate themselves and form a bank. Each may take any number of shares, not exceeding twenty-five. Each share is $200. On that the stockholder pays $1 per month. Any stockholder can borrow, by giving proper security of course, paying 6 per cent. interest and a premium for the privilege. Of course, the amount of this premium varies according to the demand and number of bidders for the money loaned each month. The interest, paid in monthly installments, or at such frequent intervals as may be decided, is added to the co-operative fund, and all goes on drawing interest. Practically it is just the same to the association as if it loaned its money at 6 per cent., compounded many times a year, and the longer the series runs the greater the earnings.

The stockholder who is a borrower is paying interest to himself as well as the others, and in the easiest way possible, and need not repay so much of the principal as balances his stock, for his claim on the final dividend cancels that debt. The series now in operation will run out in ten years, as the system has improved a little by experience; so a man pays $120 and receives therefor $200. All the other advantages are such as the public is familiar with as to building associations. The rent of a house, for instance, built with the association's money pays the interest and something more. These banks have had a very satisfactory effect in all the suburban towns about Boston and have a marked tendency to encourage thrift and temperance.

MARK M. MUNSON.

Trying to Cheat the Bank.

"There any number of people, sometimes, I think, as many as nine out of ten, who seem to think it no crime to cheat a bank," said a clerk in a financial institution to a reporter. "If there is a streak of meanness anywhere in a man's natur it will crop out when he is put to the test on a question of money. Sometimes I have amused myself by experimenting with men to find out whether they were honest. There is an easy way of ascertaining. For instance, a depositor hands in his bank book, together with a number of bills and checks, the amounts of which are to be placed to his credit. He has made out a deposit ticket, which he holds in his hand while I count the money. 'How much?' I ask. 'What do you make it?' he inquires. I name a sum $5 or $10 larger than I have ascertained the amount to be.

"If the man is honest he will say he thinks I am mistaken, but often he will turn around and make out another deposit ticket, fixing the amount to correspond with the figures I have given. Then, of course, I count the cash again and announce that I have made a mistake, and to prove it hand back the money and let him recount it. Men whom nobody would ever suspect of crookedness in business matters are often very quick to take advantage of a little mistake in their favor. I know several wealthy gentlemen who, I truly believe, would never think of paying back any sum, large or small, that got into their hands through a bank clerk's mistake."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Oilcloths should never be washed in hot soapsuds; they should first be washed clean with cold water, then rubbed dry with a cloth wet in milk. The same treatment applies to a stone or slate hearth.

OUR CHECKER COLUMN.

J. T. DENVIR, EDITOR.

Address all communications and exchanges for this department to the CHECKER HERALD, 61 West Fifteenth St., Chicago, Ill.

TO THE CHECKER WORLD.

DECEMBER 28, 1888.

WHO WILL WIN IT?—We have two pen and ink sketches, which are 8x12 inches, one of Mr. Charles Barker and one of James Smith, drawn by a celebrated artist, and are magnificent likenesses of the two champions, and are valued at ten dollars each. To the winner of the international match we will mail one of the drawings, he to name the one he wants. They are beauties.

THEY WON'T TELL.—Will the draughts editors of the *Globe* and *Reporter* please tell us where Charles F. Barker was from the 16th of October until the 6th of November. Once more we assert positively that it was C. F. B. who conducted Ajeeb. Our proof for the above positiveness comes from gentlemen whose reputation for integrity and veracity is beyond reproach.

The Only One in America.

On Saturday evening, December 15, the Chicago Chess and Checker Club was organized by the adoption of by-laws and election of officers; the following were elected: Harvey L. Hopkins, President; Captain O. Doyle, Vice-President; H. D. Ward, Secretary; John T. Denvir, Treasurer; Messrs. Charles Hefter, John T. Denvir and Harvey L. Hopkins, Directors. A certificate of incorporation has been received from the Secretary of the State of Illinois. Rooms will be fitted up at an early date, the location of which will be announced in this column for the benefit of visiting players. Persons desiring to join the club will please send their names and post-office addresses to H. D. Ward, secretary of the "Four C's" Club, 152 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., accompanied with one dollar for initiation fee. The secretary has been instructed to report scores of visiting players to every chess and checker editor in America and Europe, if desired.

This is the first and only regularly incorporated chess and checker club in the United States and the organizers intend to make it all that the name implies.

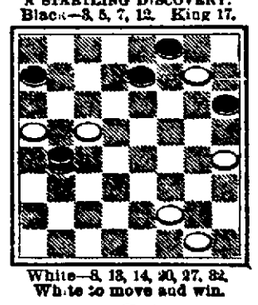
Barker vs. Smith.

Mr. A. E. Hodgson, Draught Editor of the Leeds *Express*, writes us: "The forthcoming match will be a big affair. Nearly all the talent in the kingdom will be present. Richmond and Gardner, who are coaching James Smith, will, of course, be on the spot. Many of the old-time players, such as Tonar and Hedley, will be there. There will also be an unusual mustering of draught editors, among them being Messrs McCall, Dunne, Parker, Scorer and your friend A. E. Hodgson. I will take pleasure in sending you special reports for your most excellent department."

The Barker and Smith match is to consist of thirty-two games restricted. In the first fourteen games each player will, of course, have the Black Men seven times, and each player must make the following openings: 9-13, 9-14, 10-14, 10-15, 11-15, 11-16 and 12-16. In none of these games shall there be any restriction whatever as to how the White Men shall be moved. In the next eighteen games each player will, of course, have the White Men nine times, and each player must make the following openings against 11-15; 24-20, 24-19, 23-19; 23-18; 23-18, 15-22, 28-18; 9-15, 15-22, 26-17; 22-17 and 21-17.

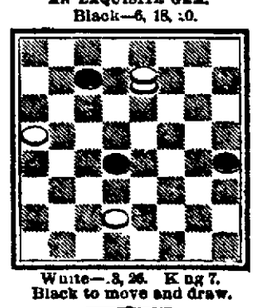
At the commencement of the match all the above openings, each to be written on a separate card, are to be placed in a bag to be shaken up by the person mutually appointed, after which the player, whose turn it is to draw from the bag, does so, and the opening drawn must be played by each player before another opening is drawn from the bag, and so on until the sixteen openings are drawn from the bag.

POSITION NO. 98.—BY MR. D. L. GORTON.
A STARTLING DISCOVERY.
Black—3, 5, 7, 12. King 17.



White—8, 13, 14, 20, 27, 32.
White to move and win.

POSITION NO. 100.—BY MR. J. T. HENNIGAN.
AN EXQUISITE GEM.
Black—6, 18, 20.



White—3, 26. King 7.
Black to move and draw.

Mr. D. L. Gorton writes: In game No. 98 after 19-15, at the thirty-fourth move, the position is:

Black—2, 6, 7, 9, 11, 12, 14, 15.	Black to
White—13, 15, 18, 20, 22, 23, 24, 30.	move.

Instead of 16-19, which is played and allows white to win, play 7-10 and will it not draw?

7..10	16..19	10..26	30..23	14..17
15.. 8	24..15			Drawn.

Mr. D. C. Calvert writes: In game No. 98 at fifty-second move the position is: Black—2, 5, 6, King—10. White—11, 13, 25. King—8. I think white should draw here by:

25..21	5.. 9	3.. 8	9..14	8.. 3
29..14(a	8.. 3	18..22	3.. 8	14..18
8.. 6	14..18	8.. 3	22..25	Drawn.

(a) If 5-9 then 21-17 drawn.

At fifty-first move perhaps 6-10 will win.

At thirty-third I think Drummond winds up the play in better style, instead of 19-23 he plays the following:

19..23	15..31	31..27	27..23	19..24
27..18	11.. 8	8.. 3	3.. 8	B. wins.

SOLUTION TO NO. 94.—BY J. T. DENVIR.
Black—2, 6, 9, Kings, 11, 15, 31. | B. to move
White—13, 14, 21, 22, 29, King, 18 | and draw.

31..26	5.. 1	2.. 9	29..25	2.. 7
14.. 5	6.. 9(1	18.. 6	18..14	a)17..14
26..17	14.. 5	7.. 2	25..22	10..17
21..14	11.. 7	6.. 1	14..10	1.. 6
15..22	1.. 6	22..18	22..17	Drawn.

Variation 1.

22..18	29.. 6	11..16	25..22	16.. 7
1..10	2.. 9(b	10..15	14..18	22..15
18.. 9	29..25	9..14	15..11	W. wins.

(a) 17-13 loses.

I hope you will see your way to publish the foregoing, and I would like to give for a motto "The Cynosure."

(b) This problem occurred in play between August Simon and Editor Denvir, and was No. 498 in the Cincinnati *Commercial-Gazette*. Special invitation for solutions brought forth about 12 sound and no less that 30 unsound efforts. Those unsound left the position at note (b) as a draw. JOHN T. HENNIGAN.

GAME NO. 95.—"SWITCHER."
BY K. PRICE, FAIRHAVEN, MASS.

11..15	27..20	10..15	26..22	19..26
21. 17	10..17	19..10	19..23	15..10
9..13	21..14	2.. 6	30..16	26..30
25..21	4.. 8	14.. 9(a	15..19	9.. 6
8..11	22..25	6..22	16..12	30..26
24..19	8..11	21..14	7..11(d	10.. 7
15..24	32..18	12..16	22..18	1..10
28..19	13..17	25..17	11..16	7.. 2
11..15	2..21	b)10..19	c)18..15	10..15
17..14	6..10	31..26	23..16	2.. 7
15..24	23..19	11..15	30..23	Drawn.

(a) A clever move by W. C. Parrow, sure to draw, but I think can not win.

(b) So far, the play is that of game No. 2330, but here 7-10, a plausible move, was made, and the author concludes the game with a white win, but I think even this 7-10 move can be made to draw. K. PRICE.

(c) One of our readers sent us the following correction, which has also been observed and corrected in the *Globe* by Mr. W. C. Parrow.

9..6	1..10	14..7	3..10	18..15 W. wins.

(d) Here Mr. Price and our reader again appear with the continuing draws:

7..10	21..25(e	26..30	26..23	23..26
14.. 7	30.. 21	17..14	17..13(f	etc.
6..21	23..26	30..26	19..23	Drawn
7.. 2	22..17	21..17	14..10	K. Price.

(e) Our reader sent us this simple draw, which, he says: "Corrects Mr. W. C. Parrow and sustains the claim of Mr. K. Price."

19..24	28..15	31..26	7..11	23..32
32..18	27..31	2.. 7	24..16	Drawn.
24..27	15..10	26..23	11.. 7	

(f) While examining this play previous to going to press, we discovered the following win which corrects Mr. K. Price's draw:

26..27	9..14	6.. 2	10..14	2.. 7
32..23	7..11	11..15	18..22	26..31
14.. 9	14..10	10.. 6	14..17	7..23
27..32	1.. 5	9..14	22..26	W. wins.
6.. 9	12.. 8	6..10	27..32	Drawn.
9.. 7	5.. 9	14..18(g	19..23	

(g) If 14-17, 19-24, 17-21, 5-9, 21-25, 9-13, 25-29, 13-17, W. Wins. Drawn.

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PROLOGUE.

JOY and light are perennial flowers, though nurtured in the bosom of adversity. Love's sunshine expands and strengthens the bliss of all that is human.

Where homes are temples, and firesides become altars, this tale begins and ends. Its chief characters are a Man and a Woman, and a little Child.

In the days when they who knew little boasted loudly. When sore trouble was upon the land and bitterness was in the hearts of its ablest and bravest. When the whole country was beneath a pall whose folds were bloodstained. When mothers wept in solitude, and lone wives refused to be comforted. When sisters bowed their faces to earth, stricken by anguish inexpressible in words. When other dear ones, not wedded but promised in marriage, read the war bulletins, through hot tears that blinded vision, or nervously listened for footsteps that would never be heard again save in fitful dreams of a happiness that was not to be. When loving fathers, harkening to duty's trumpet voice, followed valorous sons, and, in their comradeship, met death where brother smote brother. When military blunders were more frequently debated than victories were cheered. Then it was that woe halted not at the threshold. Gloom was a nation's canopy, while distrust, grim chamberlain of statecraft, frowned menacingly. It was a time when warehouses were changed into hospitals, for wounded and dying heroes were many.

A terrible battle had been fought for three days. Its record, written and rewritten, placed Gettysburg higher on the roll of soldierly achievement than either Marathon or Waterloo. The blue and the gray in "One red burial blent," their number thirty thousand. At nightfall of Pickett's fateful day Capt. John Robinson was counted with the slain.

CHAPTER I.

On the platform at Elsinore.

This opening scene of Shakespeare's grandest tragedy is chosen by its name only as principal locality of an American story.

Sweetest are the syllables of affection when memory haunts the heart, when the brain is peopled with living thoughts of the dead past. So names, like historical episodes, often repeat themselves. Fond recollection holds dominion over men everywhere.

At the head of that narrow, rock clasped marine passage between Denmark and Sweden, by which the turbulent waters of western Russia are carried into the North sea, sits time battered Elsinore, immortalized in poesy and romance. Far beyond the snow crested billows of Atlantic's mighty sweep, half way across the continent which separates that ocean from the broader unfathomed expanse dividing Orient and Occident, nestling amid hills whose summits almost touch heaven's cloud wrapped finger tips, close by woodland bordered lakes, placid in purity, is a modern Elsinore, called so by Danish immigrants in honor of their birth home, never forgotten, never to be slighted in heartstone communion.

You will scarcely find the place upon densely crowded maps of the period. It is yet a village, beautiful in its freshness; the germ of a bustling, noisy, emulative town, destined to be noted and much talked about as one of the landmarks in a new civilization.

To this village near the sky reflecting lakes had come, in his youth, Bertel Hendriksen. In the little colony his uncle Osric was a beloved leader; wise, politic and charitable. Having no children, he sent for Bertel to join his household and help to gather a fortune from the harvests of bountiful, sun kissed prairies. Bertel was an orphan. Grateful for the home and arms opened to him in America, the boy worked hard to increase Osric Hendriksen's worldly store. Prosperous in their husbandry, comfort smiled where the labor hymn was cheerily sung.

So the peaceful years glided by. Osric Hendriksen, old and worn, folded his hands one radiant summer evening and passed the boundary of life. It was not Bertel's first sorrow, but it came when grief makes a deep impression. Standing by the grave where kind and reverent neighbors had laid his dead benefactor, the young heir felt that none of these friends had ever known the real wealth of Osric Hendriksen's heart. Yes; one there might be! As Bertel passed from the quiet churchyard a maiden's soulful eyes met his. Love and sympathy were mingled in the glance. Christine Walden, gentle as beautiful, gave him her woman's tears; for she, likewise an orphan, had learned to bless the noble virtue of him who was gone forever. Bertel Hendriksen was not alone.

The second Christmas after Father Osric's death how merrily the bells pealed in Elsinore. There was a wedding celebrated, and a new housekeeping begun in the quaint and roomy dwelling by Mirror Lake. Sweeter bride or prouder husband, the villagers all said, had never been seen. Surely, good Osric Hendriksen's riches would, in the hands of those to whom he had been more than a parent, be fruitful of great blessings.

Twenty years later. Elsinore was much the same in outward appearance. Thrift and contentment were pictured everywhere. Bertel had long held his uncle's place in the council. The old house had a new piazza and a double bay window graced its southern exposure. There were two Christines, now. Bertel, loyal lover, called them twin sisters. A beveled mantel glass and a grand piano made the solid mahogany frame, horse hair cushioned furniture in the company parlor look rather old fashioned; but real stained glass, in the bay window and vestibule doors, was Mrs. Hendricksen's compensation for whatever the parlor lacked in style. Time had been very tender with the beautiful woman. Her second self, belle of the village at 18, was not a bit displeased when handsome, gay spirited Jack Robinson told her one evening, among many other nice things which she never told anybody, that he considered her mother a queen. This compliment, spoken by a true prince, was more acceptable to the pretty, brown tressed daughter than praise from Sir Rubert, whom she had never met and might never have the pleasure of being introduced to.

When Jack Robinson came to Elsinore the railroad brought him. That's the way that, like its famed and antiquated prototype in the drama, our Elsinore got its platform. Thirty years before, Bertel Hendriksen arrived in a farm wagon that had no springs. He fairly bounced into his patrimony. Jack Robinson, just admitted to the bar of Richmond, his native city, came to the wild and luxuriant northwest to spend a month's vacation, and catch fish. It was nearly three months before he returned to his Virginia home. When he, on the last afternoon, was driven hurriedly to the railway station, in a hotel omnibus and sporting togs, with his umbrella, canes, and fishing apparatus strapped cumbrously together and a family size leather sachel completing the luggage, the Hendriksens, father, mother and daughter, who all greatly admired the young lawyer, stood on the platform at Elsinore to bid him goodby. The ladies charmingly expressed their sentiments of esteem and the pleasure that his visit had given them and others. Bertel, now a staid, self contained man of five and forty, warmly grasped the Virginian's hand at parting and hoped he would be their guest the following summer. He said he certainly would. This reply made little Christine feel very happy, and she hardly knew what caused the blood to heighten her natural rosy color. As the train, five minutes afterward, moved swiftly away she missed a knot of flowers that had been fastened to her corsage, and wondered if she had dropped them coming to the station.

When Jack Robinsen revisited Elsinore he brought no fishing tackle. This was noticed at once by the proprietor of the Lake House. He also observed to the county judge, who ordered tansy and bitters, that for the life of him he couldn't see why a man as rich as Bertel Hendriksen was took boarders. After a few weeks this intelligent landlord had more to marvel at. There were whispers of another wedding. Rumor soon became reality. It was in golden September that Jack Robinson again said good-by on the railway platform, but this time it was to his new father and mother only. Little Christine went with him to Virginia, and on the journey thither he told her how he thought she had lost her bouquet at the very moment she had won his love.

They were gladly welcomed at the homestead in Richmond, and Jack's widowed mother, a stately, aristocratic matron, congratulated her son on his good fortune.

In July a battle was fought close to the national capital. The government troops were discomfited. As this ominous news was flashed over electric wires to all parts of the disrupted republic, a tearful woman traveled night and day toward Elsinore by the placid lake. Jack Robinson had cast his lot with the cause of Virginia.

Christine was so ill when she reached Chicago that stranger friends insisted upon a day's rest, but she longed for the embrace of the parents, who knew nothing of her despair. Only one train was missed, and then she pushed on. It was late at night when she stepped on the platform at Elsinore. Her sole welcomers were the station master and telegraph operator. Both recognized her, for they had known the gentle girl from her babyhood. No questions were asked why she had thus come back. The station master made her comfortable in his narrow quarters, the main room being closed until morning. In less than ten minutes he had a horse and carriage ready and drove poor, wearied Christine to her father's house. As she stepped upon the porch, her escort said:

"I think Col. Hendriksen is writing in his library. There's a flood of light."

"Surely not at this late hour," exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, "but why do you call him colonel?"

Before the station master could reply to her question a rapid, firm step was heard in the hall; the door was opened wide and Christine, in the glare of gaslight back of him, beheld her father, dressed in the full uniform of a regimental commander. With a shriek which awoke the sylvan echoes Mrs. Robinson fainted at his feet.

CHAPTER II.

Col. Bertel Hendriksen's regiment was in many engagements. Where glory's plumes shriveled quickest, and hot shot plowed wide furrows in the ranks of valiant men, its colors were seen high advanced. At Chickamauga, when Longstreet with his six divisions crushed the broken center of Rosecrans' battle line, a blue eyed Federal officer in McCook's corps fell grievously wounded. The tidings reached Elsinore within three months of that sad day, when news was brought from Gettysburg that John Robinson, a captain in one of the most noted of Virginia's cavalry regiments, serving as an aide on Gen. Pickett's staff, was killed at the stone wall.

There was gloom in cottage and mansion at Elsinore. Many stalwart villagers had gone forth to battle, and few of them would ever return. In the roomy old house at Mirror Lake little Osric Robinson, a bright child of 2 years, wondered why mamma and grandma cried so much, when day after day he heard the birds singing and the squirrels chattering merrily in their leaf thatched homes by the lake shore. Then came a day when there was a great commotion in the village. Two pale and thoughtful women smiled through tears that welled unbidden. A bent and crippled man, limping on crutches, had, assisted by strong armed neighbors, been propped comfortably in his leather covered library chair, in that home where his Uncle Osric had died blessing him.

Col. Hendriksen's furlough was indefinitely extended. He would sit for hours together, musing over the events that had caused his name to be honorably mentioned with those highest in military authority. When the big official document came by mail from Washington city, announcing his promotion for gallantry upon the field of Chickamauga, his eye kindled with the old enthusiasm.

On New Year's day, 1864, Gen. Bertel Hendriksen, in his new uniform, standing erect without his crutches, and with only a perceptible halt in his step, received his good neighbors in the house with the double bay windows and real stained glass.

Months rounded into years. Old war wounds were cauterized with the tears of loving sympathy. Waste places blossomed. The angel of peace spread its white wings over a nation tried in fire, and which had triumphantly burst the doors of its seething furnace.

* * *

There was another railroad at Elsinore, and a new and more spacious platform. Gen. Bertel Hendriksen was president of the company. He was now on the shady side of fifty, with whitening hair and beard; yet his form was unbent by increasing years and his voice had lost none of its musical cadence.

"Mamma," said little Osric on the evening of the last day of the third year since his father's death, "we are going to have a splendid time to-morrow!"

"Why so?" asked Christine, looking up from a treasure box that lay open in her lap.

"Because it is New Year's. Then I am five years old, grandpa says, and we are to have a tiptop sleigh ride before dinner."

"You and grandpa," said his mother listlessly.

"All of us, mamma!" replied Osric. "It won't be any fun if you and grandma don't go. I don't believe you care for New Year's one bit."

"Why, Osric!" exclaimed Mrs. Robinson, "how can you think so? It is the anniversary of my darling's birth, and to me the most precious day of all the year, save one."

Here she sighed and gazed intently at a miniature in her hand. It was the portrait of a handsome, dark featured man, whose eyes were wonderfully like Osric's.

"Oh, mamma," cried the boy, "let me see poor papa again!"

The picture was handed to him. After kissing it, the little fellow said:

"Mamma, my grandpa is a good man. He never blames my dear, dead papa but he says he was brave and true to what he thought was duty. I love my grandpa more than ever now."

Christine caught the boy to her bosom and they wept together—the child in sympathy with his mother's gratitude or distress, he couldn't tell which.

The day and the ride were splendid, as little Osric had promised. On reaching the new railway station Gen. Hendriksen told his driver to stop a few minutes, as he had business in the company's office. While his grandpa was inside the building Osric became greatly interested in a tall and distinguished looking man, who, pacing the platform, wrapped in a heavy fur trimmed top coat, was evidently waiting for the train. At last the gentleman turned and looked at the sleigh and its passengers. Then he resumed his measured walk.

Osric climbed nimbly down from his perch beside the driver and ran towards the stranger.

"You're my papa, and you're not dead and never was. Come over to mamma and grandma. That's them!" said the little boy, pointing to the sleigh.

The man hesitated a moment, then stooped and held Osric up in his arms.

"Merciful heaven," he cried, "it all comes back out of the shadows! My long, long dream is true! I am home at last, thank God!"

The wondrous story flew like prairie fire through the village. Capt. Jack Robinson, living, in Elsinore was made a social lion. Gen. Hendriksen had found a son and his dear Christine's widowhood was ended. Mrs. Hendriksen's boy that was lost had come home again. Osric's father felt a parent's joy. It was, as Jack said, the happiest New Year's in all his life. What more could a man who had been dead three years and a half be expected to say?

So the bells rang, and the story was retold with all its changes.

* * *

Capt. John Robinson had been left for dead on the field of Gettysburg. It was a miracle of the good samaritan's tender nursing in a quiet Pennsylvania farm house. One day he was born to a new life, with a dream that haunted him, sleeping or waking. He had gone into the oil country and made money. Still the dream was a shadow, now light, now dark. He wandered from place to place aimlessly. The end of his dream came where his love began—in Elsinore, by the placid lakes.

Little Osric was his father's valet and hero. He wanted him to go everywhere and let everybody see him. They are still visiting, although Osric is married and the soldier, who wouldn't stay killed, is now called "grandpa."

"I'll tell you how I managed it, Bertel," said Osric recently to his own little five year old. "I knew it was my papa as soon as I saw his eyes. They were in the picture. So I just stepped up to him and told the truth. Mamma had a husband and I a splendid father, before grandma, who got her breath first, could say 'Jack Robinson!'"

HENRY CLAY LUKENS.

THE WEEK'S FASHIONS.

THE NUMBER OF EUROPEANS WHO MAKE AMERICAN GOWNS.

Whole Cities in Europe Given Up to the Manufacture of Things of Beauty for American Women—Some Loves of Bonnets and the Newest New York Gowns.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Yesterday I sat looking out of my window at the many hued mass of humanity, as the whole female population of New York pushed and squeezed and crowded along, on holiday presents and bargains intent, and I got into a train of thought which led me to review what I knew of the way in which all the beautiful garments and goods of the season are brought here for dissemination throughout the country,

SOME LOVELINESS JUST FOR A CHANGE.

and I don't know but it might please my readers.

In the first place, it must be premised that there are silkworm farms in many foreign countries, and that many whole cities are given up to the production of silks, satins, velvets and brocades, and others where different woolen or cotton goods are produced almost entirely for this market. There are estimated to be about 500,000 persons engaged in the preparation of the furs worn by our women, not counting the hunters or sales people, and besides the other things shawls come from Persia and India, jewels from everywhere, and no end of different articles of wearing apparel from all the countries on the face of the globe.

How many milliners and dressmakers, shoemakers and other such workers there are in Europe, the product of whose labor is entirely for the American market, there are no means of finding out, but the figures must mount up into many thousands. The great steamers and numberless ships that come into our ports like winged caravans, all bring case upon case and bale upon bale of goods to be employed in dressing our women, and the ingenuity and invention of the producers have been taxed to the utmost to get up something new and attractive. The colors are as varied as the materials, and the patterns are as beautiful as an artistic eye and technical knowledge can make them. Bonnets are poems and hats whole volumes—generally bearing upon some phase of natural history. There are curls and gloves, fans and laces, ribbons, parasols, everything known in the list of a woman's wants, and that list is usually longer than anybody's purse.

All these goods have to be manufactured in wholesale, shipped to wholesale merchants here in such quantities that a visit to one of the large importing houses is a revelation. In one there are five floors, each 155 by 70 feet, and all are filled with great cases, shelves and tables, loaded down with rolls of silk, velvet, cloths of all kinds and prices, with cloaks apparently by the million and stacks of hats from floor to ceiling, and other things in proportion. And there are hundreds of such great importing houses, so many that there is a radius of several blocks in the heart of the business center known as "the dry goods district," which probably represents more solid wealth than any other part of this great city.

Each and all of these import in enormous quantities and sell to the retail dealers both here and all over America, and they sell nothing at retail themselves. The number of truckmen alone employed in delivering these goods in cases at the different railway depots would make a good sized army, and it strikes the female beholder as rather curious that while a man is an importer and can handle whatever kind of goods he pleases, he is as apt to have half his great house filled with 10 cent woolen goods and 3 cent calicoes as with magnificent silks and brocades. I am sure every woman will feel surprised at such moral turpitude, just as I did. But then I suppose somebody has to supply cheap goods. We can't all be millionaires, and many are glad to get the cheapest grades—for instance, writers, farmers' wives and ministers' helpmeets. I always call a minister's wife a "helpmeet," and his children "babes." I think it sounds more respectful and consoling.

After the spring, summer or fall or winter importations are here—and they always arrive about five months before the season for which they are intended—they are unpacked and thrown open for inspection, and in a short time all those enormous piles of goods have melted away and the retail stores begin to show them little by little and in small detachments, for if they showed them all at once, the women would soon get tired

BROCADED SILK AND CHINA CREPE DINNER DRESS.

of them and want something newer. Then the leading houses will make up garments and some pattern gowns or cloaks or something else will be launched and "caught on to" or not, just as it happens.

When the new importations reach the retail houses they are quickly disseminated—I use that word advisedly—among the women, and the left over stock is sold as bargains at whatever it will bring.

Broadway from Tenth street to Twenty-third, and Fourteenth street from Broadway to Sixth avenue, and Sixth avenue from Fourteenth street to Twenty-third street hold the most of the stores of any prominence, and what cannot be found in the way of personal adornment here cannot be found in the world, for everything beautiful, costly or artistic has an exemplar somewhere among these stores. Artistic furniture, bric-a-brac, carpets, pictures and jewelry are also represented in the most magnificent articles in each line, and fur stores, shoes, laces, gloves, hats and bonnets, dresses, cloaks and dress goods, as well as the million and one other articles which custom and fashion have made necessary for feminine adornment. And the money to pay for all these beautiful things has to be earned by the sweat of the brow of the head of the family.

And what are the newest fashions which are causing such a movement? Oh, I'm coming to them. One of them, for instance, was a bonnet of a rich green velvet, with a series of little stars and moons, dots and letters of the alphabet, cut out of cream colored felt and dotted all over the crown. This reminded the beholder irresistibly of those little bits of culinary articles one finds in the soup made of macaroni paste called "noodles." Thin strips of the felt were gathered into a mass of loops on the top, intermingled with velvet bows. It looked like half boiled vermicelli. I know the lady who paid twenty-three dollars for that, and I can vouch for her sanity on ordinary subjects.

A very pretty gray velvet bonnet has a band of dark gray embossed velvet down the center of the crown. The trimming is of two pigeons' wings in different shades of gray.

Some of the most expensive though least striking bonnets and turbans are made of Persian brocade. This is usually in dark colors, like green and brown, woven in a very close pattern, with here and there a gold thread showing. The material is stiff and the bonnets more expensive than becoming.

A few young ladies fasten their feather or fur boas to the back of their hats and let the ends lie loosely in front. I have yet to learn how they hold their hats on unless, indeed, they nail them fast to their heads. Long veils are tied around the hat in front and brought down at the right side and fastened there in a sailor's half hitch and the ends left loose.

The beautiful Russian blue is seen in velvet, in cashmere, and in cloth, and is very becoming. It is often seen in cloth cloaks, the long angel sleeves being covered with a rich mass of soutache braiding.

LEATHER TRIMMED HOME COSTUME.

Irish poplin is much worn in all the lighter shades for evening wear, and combined with Italian or Chinese crepe the effect is superb. One very beautiful gown of this material was made this week at a fashionable house of apple green Irish poplin, with long open sleeves over inner ones. The outer ones were of gold embroidered Italian crepe and the inner ones of poplin. The front was of the same, while all the drapery was of the poplin. The effect was very rich and elegant.

Leather, both dressed and natural color, stamped in set figures and flowers, is used as trimming for many varieties of material in dresses. Belts, collars, cuffs, vests and panels are all to be seen of this new trimming.

Crepe lisse with embroidery done in metallic threads and with here and there crystal beads, or wax pearl beads sewed on, is delicate and beautiful as a material to use in combination with heavier goods for young ladies for evening wear. This is easy to do, as the pattern is usually an irregular zigzag sort of a fancy and it is simply worked in chain stitch. The Turks use an enormous quantity of this style of embroidery on their Brussa crepe gauze. They work it in real gold thread, however, and this is one of the stipulated articles in their marriage contracts, that the husband must furnish the wife so many spools of gold thread per year, according to his position.

LEATHER COLORED CASHMERE DRESS.

Jet ornamentation is fully as much of a favorite as ever, though soutache braiding and metallic braiding have their places also. And there are beautiful detached bits of braiding and tasseled drops that are perfectly exquisite.

Dresses for the street are nearly hidden from view now by the ultra long wraps, redingotes and raglans. The jackets are very short and the wraps very long. There are no half long garments worn this season. I saw a lady yesterday with a gathered-in cloak of green and blue plaid, with a green silk hood. The plaid was over a foot square. Some of the new brocades for dresses have flowers and figures eight and ten inches long, and those on the embossed velvet are simply enormous.

On the other hand, the majority of dresses are marked by quiet good taste, which leads to the choice of small patterns and delicate or quiet colors. Still, if a lady is going to a ball or an opera to be seen, she wants something that will prove how much money she has spent, and these rich brocades and embossed velvets cost all the way from $15 to $50 a yard; but the wearers economize by using very little of the goods in the waist.

OLIVE HARPER.

MANURES IN THE VINEYARD.

Lime Ashes and Bones for Grape Vines. When to Apply Them.

The fall and early winter is the best time to apply any coarse manures to a vineyard or orchard, but manures may be applied later in proportion to their solubility. Ashes has long been esteem as one of the best manures for grape vines, because ashes contain lime and potash, both of which abound in the ash of the vine. Ashes should not be applied until about the time the vine starts into growth in the early spring, and they may be scattered on the surface and gradually worked in during the cultivation of the crop. But lime is not especially important unless the soil is known to be unusually deficient in this element, as most clay soils or fresh soils of any character contain an abundance. Moreover ashes contain even more lime than potash. If the ashes are unleached and dry, fifty bushels would be a liberal application per acre broadcasted. It would be improper to apply the strong, unleached ashes immediately around the vines. Leached ashes may be safely applied in almost any quantity.

To insure that the vines will grow off speedily, prepare the ground by deep plowing, or spading, turning under a good coating of well rotted stable manure. Secure well rooted vines of one or two years old; cut off the long and all bruised roots; dig holes large enough and deep enough to take in the entire root system, fill in at the bottom with rich top soil and rotted manure; cut the vines back to two eyes, which should be just at the surface of the ground when planted; press the soil around the stem. When the two eyes have put forth canes and the latter have grown several inches, rub off the weaker and train the remaining one to a stake. Cultivate the surface frequently and mulch at the beginning of hot weather. Bones may be broken into coarse pieces and a peck scattered around each vine and forked in. They will become slowly available and last many years. Fine bone dust may be used if more immediate results are desired, sprinkling the same over the surface at the rate of two or three pounds to each vine and in a circle of three feet in diameter.—Southern Cultivator.

Diet for a Run Down Horse.

In reply to the question, "What is the best feed to give a horse that is run down in strength and flesh?" Massachusetts Plowman says: If you cannot get pasturage, feed your horse fresh cut grass or clover hay, with a few oats, say four to six quarts daily, and give him gentle work or exercise so as to keep his appetite and digestion good. As he gains strength you can substitute corn meal mixed with cut hay for one or two rations daily using not over four quarts a day.

Corn meal alone is not so safe a grain for horses as oats; most cases of colic, we believe, are to be traced to injudicious use of corn meal; but horses fatten rapidly on it and it is cheaper than oats; to make it a safe article of diet we would advise mixing it with the same bulk of wheat bran or feeding in connection with oats and some root, say one half peck of carrots daily.

Barn Yard Notes.

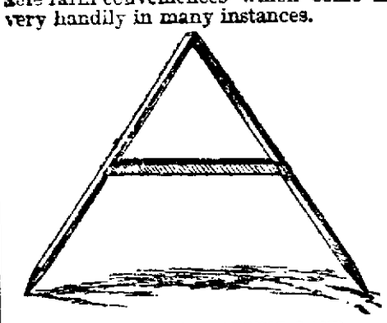
The heavy driving rains often carry away from the barn yard a deep stream of valuable fertilizing material, which is irretrievably lost. This may be prevented by keeping the yard well scraped up and the contents carried out promptly to the field and spread. There they are safe from leaching and waste, and there they will do the most good. Neglect of this liability to wash out the best part of the contents of the barn yard is often one of the great leaks of the farm, and yet it is one which may be easily prevented.

Period of Gestation of Cows.

The period of gestation of cows ranges between the extremes of 220 and 320 days, the average being 280 days, or nine months and ten days. The time varies in different cows, the above being the average in a great number of cows. It is often the case that a cow that has had one or more calves will give very little or no indication of pregnancy or approaching maternity until a few days before calving.—Southern Cultivator.

Contrivance for Measuring Land.

An easily made contrivance for measuring land may be counted among valuable farm conveniences which come in very handily in many instances.



DEVICE FOR MEASURING LAND.

The cut shows a device for this purpose suggested by a Kansas correspondent of Rural New Yorker, who describes it as made of pieces one inch square, neatly fitted together, with the lower ends just five and a half feet apart, so that three steps with it measure just one rod. With a little practice one can, by resting the hand on the top of the little frame, measure as rapidly as he can walk.

Here and There.

Dr. William H. Devoe, of New York, has succeeded Professor James Law, who resigned his position as chief inspector for the state of New York of the Animal Bureau of Industry in order to resume his duties at Cornell university.

According to the census report of 1880 the value of the forest crop of the United States for that year exceeded $700,000,000, or was equal to one-third of that of all the farm products whatsoever sold, consumed or on hand in the year 1879.

The California Fruit Grower says: "It is no use trying to disguise the fact that the grape crop of California this year is much below the average in size and quality of fruit."

The honey season has not been a successful one in either the United States or Canada.

Results of experiments in the cultivation of corn on the grounds of the New York experiment station make it appear that root mutilation is injurious, and that the more the soil is worked without mutilating the roots the more favorable will be the effect upon the plants. Acting on this assumption, the ideal method would be to cultivate the soil low wherever deeply

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ONE CHRISTMAS TIME.

WHAT CAME OF KILLING A RICH UNCLE.

By MARK LEMON.

I.

"Dance with me, Letty Green," said George Poynter, to a pretty girl with blue eyes and "hair that shamed the morn."

Her ample ball dress was of the purest white muslin, fastened at the sleeves and round the waist with blue ribbon—bluer than her eyes.

"Yes," answered Letty, "I want to dance with you."

The dance at an end, Letty tried to smooth her golden curls into order with her little hands, and then, opening her pretty blue eyes to their full, said:

"George Poynter, I should like some orange."

"Yes, Letty," said the young gentleman addressed; "and there's lemonade and negus and such a sponge cake."

"I like dancing with you better than any one, Letty," said George, to his pretty partner.

"Do you? Why?" replied Letty, her voice rather obstructed by the sponge cake.

"I think it is because I like you—you are so pretty," replied the young gallant.

"You musn't say that, or mamma will scold you, Georgy. She scolds every one who tells me I am pretty," said the young lady.

But the words had been spoken, and from that night until the end of the Christmas holidays, George and Letty said they were sweethearts.

II.

Some four or five years had passed and Letty Green and her mamma were sitting together under the veranda of their pretty cottage, working, and talking of a pleasant day they had spent at Mr. Poynter's, when Master George came, he said, to bid them good-by, as he was returning to school on the following morning.

"And I want to ask you a favor, Mrs. Green, and Letty a favor," said George, coloring slightly.

Mrs. Green would grant it, of course, and so would Letty, if she could.

"I want Letty to ride Rufus, my pony, whilst I am at school. Papa has no use for it, and it carries a lady beautifully."

"But to accept this proposal would give so much trouble."

"Not in the least, Tom—that's our groom—says it won't, and papa says it won't, and I say the same; so please say you'll use the pony. Straps, the harness maker, will lend a side saddle."

Mrs. Green accepted George's offer, as Letty was rather fragile, and pony riding had been declared to be good for her; but Mrs. Green's income would not allow of the expense, she said. There were people who called Mrs. Green a mean woman, and hinted that she loved money better than her child.

George Poynter went to school very cheery, because he had made such a capital arrangement about his pony, and he often thought, when the weather was fine, of Rufus, and wondered if Letty were riding him. George had not forgotten, perhaps, that years—years ago he and Letty had called themselves sweethearts.

III.

More years had passed, and brought their changes. George and Letty were alone together in a small book room in Mrs. Green's house, the windows opening to the garden. George was attired in deep mourning, and there were strips of black ribbon here and there on Letty's white dress. They had been talking of death and sorrow until both had become silent. After a time Letty took George's hand, and said:

"Dear George, you must strive to meet your great affliction with a brave spirit—indeed you must."

"I have—I do strive," replied George, looking away from Letty; "but remember what has come to me. Two years ago my father died. A year before that villain, Jackson, ruined my father—broke his heart—killed him. O Letty! what have I done to deserve this? What can I do?"

"Trust still to the father of the fatherless," replied Letty. "We do not know why great afflictions are permitted to overtake us any more than we can tell why great good comes to us when we least expect or deserve it, dear George. You are young, clever, good and have many friends, and one—who is more than a friend."

She raised George's hand to her lips when she had said this (they were true sweethearts now), and he—what could he do but press her to his bosom, and kiss her cheek burning with blushes?

Mrs. Green had been walking in the garden, evidently busy with her thoughts. She had stopped near the book room window, near enough to hear what the sweethearts were saying to each other, and she appeared to be made more thoughtful by what she heard.

When Mr. Poynter was a thriving merchant Mrs. Green had been more than a consenting party to her daughter's acceptance of George Poynter's attentions—indeed, she had by several indirect means encouraged the young people to think lovingly of each other. But now matters were changed. Master George, as he was generally called, had neither houses nor lands, nor had he "ships gone to a far countrie," and Mrs. Green was perplexed how to act. She knew that Letty loved her first sweetheart, and would perhaps love him more now that he was poor.

Mrs. Green was relieved from her perplexity more agreeably than she deserved to have been, as George Poynter called the next day, bringing with him a letter from his uncle, rich old Silas Cheeseman, promising to provide for his only sister's only son, and hinting that George might by good conduct look to be heir to all his thrifty savings.

Silas was a bachelor, having been blighted in his youth. He then took to loving money, and had been a most successful wooer, as those clever people who know everybody's business but their own declared old Silas Cheeseman to be worth his hundred thousand pounds—"more or less."

Uncle Silas had also procured a situation for George in the neighboring town of St. Gnats—merely a probationary situation, as clerk to a timber merchant, who was under pecuniary obligations to Silas. All this was very cheering, and very kind of Uncle Silas, although Mr. Bawk, the timber merchant, was indelicate enough to surmise that George was placed in his establishment as a spy, and to watch the interests of his uncle. George would have scorned such a position, Uncle Silas had to give.

IV.

Any one had only to have walked down the High street of St. Gnats to have known that Christmas was at hand. The grocers' windows were overrunning with lusciousness; the butchers' shops were so choke full of beef and mutton that the butchers themselves would have to cut their way out into the street; the bakers had laid in such stocks of turkeys that Mr. Bawk rarely mentioned—Chauncey was a good natured, good for nothing, unsettled, amusing fellow, who contrived to live a gypsy kind of life on £200. a year, steadfastly refusing to encumber himself with any employment or to incur responsibilities more (to quote Chauncey) than his hat would cover. He was a native of St. Gnats and known to everybody in the town, but he had no regular abiding place, as he chose to wander at will, and George Poynter would not have been surprised to have received one of Chauncey's brief letters dated from London, Paris, Vienna or Pekin. He mostly affected England, however, and London especially in the winter. When money was scarce Chauncey walked; when he was in funds he availed himself of any cheap conveyance which offered, sometimes never inquiring its destination, but making himself equally at home wherever he was stranded. At Christmas time he always returned to St. Gnats, and was a welcome guest at many hospitable tables in that thriving town, making his headquarters, however, with his old friend and school chum, George Poynter. He had written to announce his return to St. Gnats for the Christmas approaching the end of the two years which had intervened since George Poynter had assumed the stool of office at Mr. Bawk's, and supplies of tobacco and bitter beer were already secured for the welcome pected guest.

Chauncey had a favorite lounge in London, a tobacconist's in an out of the way street in the neighborhood of St. Mary Axe.

The proprietor was a beadle, or some official of that character, to one of the companies, and the tobacco business was conducted during the early part of the day by the beadle's wife and daughter. It was Chauncey's pleasure to sit on a snuff tub in front of the counter and smoke, in turn, all the varieties of tobacco sold at the beadle's, beguiling the time, also, with animated conversations with the daughter, whose powers of repartee were more ready than refined. It is not our intention to chronicle more than Chauncey's parting interview and what came of it, as slang from a woman's lips is our abhorrence.

Chauncey was about to leave the shop after one of his long sittings, when the younger lady said:

"You won't see me again, I expect, Mr. Chauncey; I'm going to be married."

"You married!"

"Yes, me; why not, I should like to know?" asked the lady, a little piqued.

"I'm sure I envy the happy man," replied Chauncey. "It's not the Scotchman at the shop door, is it?"

"Well, I'm sure!" said the young lady, and without another word she bounced into the little parlor at the back of the shop.

"Now you've regularly offended Becky," said Mrs. Beadle, "and such old friends as you was—and she to be married to-morrow, and so respectable."

"Well, I'm glad to hear that," said Chauncey. "Where's the wedding to be? I'll buy a bundle of water cresses and strew her way into church as an apology for my rudeness."

"Oh! she won't want no apology from you—she knows what you are Mr. Chauncey; but she's to be married at 10 to-morrow, at St. Mary Axe's, but we don't want it spoke of, as the bridegroom's nervous," said Mrs. Beadle, in a whisper.

"I'll be there in time," replied Chauncey. "I suppose her father will give her away—in full costume, cocked hat, staff, and all that."

"He will do all things that is proper, Mr. Chauncey," said Mrs. Beadle, with much dignity, and Becky at that moment calling "Mother!" in rather an hysterical tone, Chauncey was allowed to find his way out of the shop as he pleased.

On the following morning Chauncey was at the church of St. Mary Axe a quarter of an hour before the time appointed for the ceremony which was to unite Miss Beadle and somebody to their lives' end.

A hale old gentleman between 60 and 70, perhaps, was the next arrival. Having made some very confidential communication to the old pew opener, he was conducted, evidently in great trepidation, to the vestry, and there immured until the arrival of the tobacconist and family—but without the emblematical Scotchman. Chauncey concluded, therefore, that Miss Beadle had captivated the old gentleman now awaiting his doom in the condemned cell called the vestry.

The Beadle was in mufti, but his costume still partook of the splendor of his office, and a canary colored waistcoat with glittering buttons of ruby glass rendered him somewhat conspicuous even in the gloom of St. Mary Axe. His general expression and bearing was that of a tempered indignation, as though he were about to consent to the infliction of some injury which he could avoid if he pleased. A word, a look, might have provoked him to have torn the license from the parson's hands and to have dragged his daughter from the altar. He was therefore allowed to walk up the aisle unmolested.

Mrs. Beadle was very lively on her entrance to the church—more lively, perhaps, than black tea and the occasion warranted; but, whatever had been the stimulating cause of her cheerfulness, it ran in plenteous drops from her eyes as she approached the altar, and must have been exhausted entirely by the end of the ceremony. Niobe weeping for her children would have been a dry nurse compared with Mrs. Beadle.

Miss Beadle was resigned, as became her to be at 31. With closed eyes and drooping head she leaned upon her mother's arm until, with pardonable confusion, she released her hand to put up her parasol as she drew near the altar. Chauncey rushed to her relief, and with some difficulty possessed himself of the incumbrance, and as there were no attendant bridesmaids the impudent fellow attached himself to the wedding party, to be, as he said, "generally useful and to pick up the pieces."

The ceremony proceeded with all proper solemnity, but there was some association with the name of one of the contracting parties which made Chauncey fairly start, and then determine to witness the signing of the certificate, to satisfy a doubt which had suddenly entered his mind.

The wedding party retired to the vestry when "Amazement" had ended the ceremony, and proceeded to sign the registers attesting the union which had just been solemnized. Mr. Chauncey Gibbs being, as he said, a friend of the family, signed also, and there read—what had better be revealed in the next chapter.

V

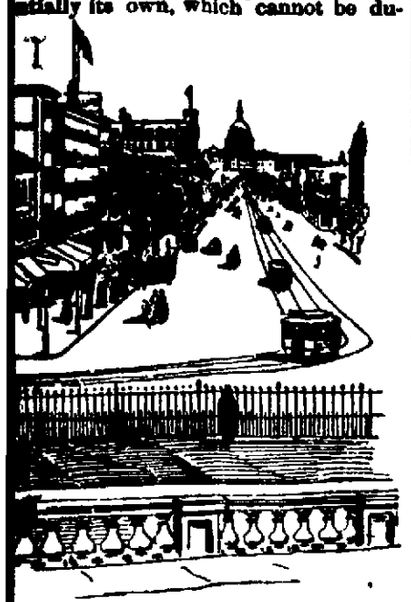
THE GREATEST AVENUE.

PECULIARITIES OF PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, IN WASHINGTON.

One of the Most Magnificent Thoroughfares in the World—No One Is in a Hurry, and Everybody Seems to Have Spring Fever—Some Great Parades.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—There is no other thoroughfare in this country like Pennsylvania avenue. It might be called national avenue with greater propriety. It is distinctively the national highway of America. It is a noble, historic, interesting street. It has peculiarities essentially its own, which cannot be du-



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE AS SEEN FROM THE TREASURY.

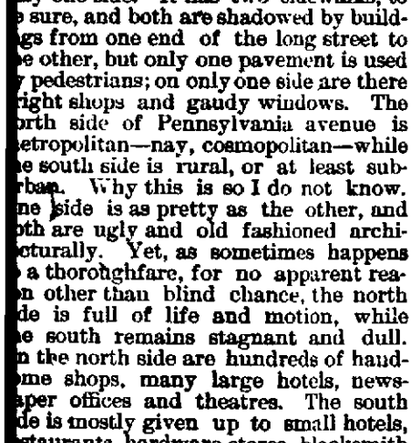
dicated elsewhere, because there is only one America, only one United States, only one capital, and because a capital can have but one such thoroughfare. Here may be seen every day of the year, but particularly when congress is in session, the outward show of all the life of the country, and much of that of the whole world. Here are types of all nationalities and the blendings thereof which make up the American people. Every state, almost every county, in the nation contributes its quota. If the strangely mixed races which are found in the American national life have at last early day in the country's history any sum and sequence which might be said to fairly typify the American, that individual can surely be found on Pennsylvania avenue. He is here, and may be walking past me as I write, but I must leave to the anthropologist the task of picking him out of the throng and describing him. I am sure, however, he is still more Anglo-Saxon than anything else. A little dark, though not mulatto, Yankee in his voice, perhaps Teutonic in some of his gestes, southern in his dress, English in his sturdiness, far western in his self confidence and freedom of speech. The typical American is here, and he takes naturally to Pennsylvania avenue as boots to their mother soil. The avenue is American, a show place and clearing house of Americans and Americanisms. He moves up and down, conscious that he is at home, and conscious, also, that though representatives of all the earth's nations are here in their native costumes, they look on but to admire and to learn to appreciate the grandeur and vastness of the republic which is here sampled as a carrier.

* * *

One of the peculiarities of Pennsylvania avenue is that it is a street with only one side. It has two sidewalks, to be sure, and both are shadowed by buildings from one end of the long street to the other, but only one pavement is used by pedestrians; on only one side are there bright shops and gaudy windows. The north side of Pennsylvania avenue is metropolitan—nay, cosmopolitan—while the south side is rural, or at least suburban. Why this is so I do not know. One side is as pretty as the other, and both are ugly and old fashioned architecturally. Yet, as sometimes happens in a thoroughfare, for no apparent reason other than blind chance, the north side is full of life and motion, while the south remains stagnant and dull. On the north side are hundreds of handsome shops, many large hotels, newspaper offices and theatres. The south side is mostly given up to small hotels, restaurants, hardware stores, blacksmith shops, and saloons in which fashionable men do not often drink. On the north pavement thousands of persons daily walk from Capitol to treasury, while old residents say no man was ever known to walk the whole length of the thoroughfare on the south side. The walking is just as good on one side as on the other, but human nature, it appears, always follows the crowd.

* * *

Strange as it may seem, there is not on Pennsylvania avenue, from one end to the other, government buildings excepted, a first class modern city business block. A vast majority of the structures are quaint old things with gable roofs and high dormer windows, poked out from their tops like sentry boxes There



PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE FROM THE WAR DEPARTMENT BUILDING.

is only one first class modern and metropolitan business or office building in all Washington, excepting, of course, those owned by government, and everything that Uncle Sam owns is first class, if not modern This one building of the first state is owned by a Baltimore newspaper. Many of these old structures along the avenue were built by the men who came to construct the Federal City while George Washington was yet alive In those days they had honest contractors and builders, but poor architects. Of scores of these along Washington's great thoroughfare—a thoroughfare so important relatively that while the city has many avenues this one is commonly called "the" avenue—only the ground floors are occupied. The upper floors are in many cases not inhabitable, the owners finding it more profitable to take large rentals from one floor of an old building than to erect a new building, and run their chances of finding tenants above the first story. Washington does not believe in going up stairs. The tremendous influence of the modern elevator has not yet reached our capital city. There are not in all the town, again and always excepting what Uncle Sam owns, more than a score of passenger elevators, nearly all of these being in the hotels.

* * *

If Pennsylvania avenue has one characteristic more striking than another, it is its leisureliness. Pennsylvania avenue is not in a hurry. Even the typical American here fails to rush. Nobody jostles anybody. Nearly everybody carries a cane. It is all a saunter. Why should anybody be in a hurry? It is Uncle Sam who sets the pace. Uncle Sam doesn't begin work till 9 in the morning. He takes a half an hour for his luncheon. He quits at 4. On holidays and the day before holidays, as well as the day after, and on all days in which prominent public men die, and on every other day for which a pretext can be found, he doesn't work at all. He simply loafs and saunters up and down the avenue. Uncle Sam sets the pace for the whole town. He makes everybody else lazy. A common complaint made by visitors is that Washington gives them the spring fever, no matter at what season of the year they come here. Pennsylvania avenue, being typical and illustrative, is the laziest thoroughfare in America. The street cars move slowly. Cabmen are never in very much haste. There are no big, bustling trucks as in cities which have manufacturing and wholesale commerce. The street looks all the lazier for its great width. It is 160 feet wide. Either side of the street car tracks, in the middle of the roadway, is a street as wide as the thoroughfares of most cities. A greater portion of the area is here given up to streets than in any other city of the world. More than 40 per cent. of Washington is street, and there are no alleys. But for the newsboys, who rush about almost as much as in other cities, crying "Stah-yah!" (Star here), and the innumerable bicyclists, Pennsylvania avenue would put a Chicago man or New Yorker to sleep. These bicyclists are the life of the streets. They are literally numbered by the thousands. In no other city do so many ladies ride bicycles. I mean bicycles, not three-wheelers. The little safety machine, with its two small wheels of equal size, is mounted by hundreds of Washington women. They do not use side saddles. A pretty sight on Pennsylvania avenue is a troop of pretty girls wheeling along with hair flying. A pretty woman is almost as pretty on a bicycle as on a horse.

* * *

The avenue does take on a rather lively air between 4 and 5 in the afternoon. At 4 the departments turn out 10,000 people. Nearly one-half of these walk in one direction or other on the avenue. You see the old clerks, who have grown gray in government service, trudging along with shoulders stooped from long bending over desks; dapper young fellows who wear big canes and gloves and the very latest in neckties, and who smoke cigarettes; old women, plenty of

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE IN 1840.

them, many fighting hard with powder and ball against the onslaughts of time, and many young and handsome women who fill the whole thoroughfare with chatter and laughter. About the same hour, too, the fashionable shoppers are out in their carriages—cabinet ladies, senators' and members' wives and daughters—and they add brilliancy and a dash of curiosity to the throng.

All this is on the favored north side of the avenue. Suddenly two flags, one on either side of the Capitol, drop from their staffs. The house and senate have adjourned, and here comes another and still more interesting flood of humanity. It is the fashion in Washington to walk, particularly on "the" avenue. It is the place of places to see and be seen. So down from Capitol hill come senators, congressmen, employes, newspaper correspondents, and the ever present woman. Washington is a paradise of women—women with nothing to do but look pretty, dress well, go to the Capitol, promenade the avenue and get home to dinner with their husbands, brothers and uncles. There are many young women here because a season at the capital city is highly prized by all the ambitious girls of America. They come with senators, congressmen and all the officials of the government. Many of them find husbands here, and the only reason that all of them do not is that there are not enough unmarried men to go around.

But the statesmen are coming along. They are worth looking at. Even the oldest of them—men like Morrill, Dawes, Edmunds, Kelley and Evarts—keep pace with the youngest man who has just come to congress for his first term. They come by twos and threes, senators and members indiscriminately mixed, with the omnipresent newspaper correspondent somewhere sandwiched in. They talk politics legislation, personalities and tell stories. I think the most of them tell stories. Story telling is more than an amusement in Washington; it is an avocation.

* * *

Still nobody is in a hurry. Department clerks going one way and statesmen going another, pass leisurely. The thousand dollar clerk from the Twelfth New York district, or Nineteenth Pennsylvania, or Sixth Alabama, is on the lookout for the congressman or senator from his section who, years ago, perhaps, exerted "influence" to get him his place. He wants to keep on good terms with his backer. A good deal of the activity of Washington life springs from a desire ever present throughout all the gradations of official society to "keep close" to somebody on the notch above.

Pennsylvania avenue has a greater number of hotels than any other thoroughfare in this country, Broadway excepted. Probably it has more photograph galleries than Broadway. It is unrivaled in beautiful women and great men.

WALTER WELLMAN

Several years ago a coal mine in Japan took fire and forty or fifty miners were entombed. Recently the mouth of the pit was opened, and on searching the bodies of the victims were discovered By the action of water they had been converted into stone.

METHODS OF COURTING.

THE SAVAGE LOVER GENERALLY SHOWS A LACK OF TENDERNESS.

Courtship Among the Esquimaux—How the Australian Captures His Bride—The Style in Certain Parts of Asia—A Curious Custom in Holland.

Among the ancient Assyrians all marriageable young girls were assembled at one place, and the public crier put them up for sale one after the other. The money which was received for those who were handsome, and consequently sold well, was bestowed as a wedding portion on those who were plain. When the most beautiful had been disposed of the more ordinary looking ones were offered for a certain sum, and allotted to those willing to take them.

In ancient Greece the lover was seldom favored with an opportunity of telling his passion to his mistress, and he used to publish it by inscribing her name on the walls, on the bark of the trees in the public walks, and upon the leaves of books. He would decorate the door of her house with garlands, and make libations of wine before it, in the manner that was practiced in the Temple of Cupid.

According to Dr. Hayes, courtship among the Esquimaux has not much tenderness about it. The match is made by the parents of the couple. The lover must go out and capture a Polar bear as an evidence of his courage and strength. That accomplished, he sneaks behind the door of his sweetheart's house, and when she comes out he pounces upon her and tries to carry her to his dog sledge. She screams, bites, kicks and breaks away from him. He gives chase, whereupon all the old women of the settlement rush out and beat her with frozen strips of seal skin. She falls down exhausted, the lover lashes her to his sledge, whips up his dogs, dashes swiftly over the frozen snow, and the wedding is consummated.

The Australian lover is still more lacking in tenderness, if the statement made by Myers Deley is true. The lover makes up his mind as to which woman shall be his bride, and then hides in the bushes in the vicinity of her dwelling. As soon as she comes near the spot where he is concealed he knocks her down with a club, and carries her off before she comes to. If he does not get her to his hut before she recovers there is likely to be a lively fight in the bush, for the Australian damsel is generally a vigorous one, and may have reasons of her own for objecting to his attentions. The lover may then be obliged to club her again, and as that is considered to be somewhat of a reflection on the ardor with which his earlier effort was made, he is apt to put as much soul and muscle into his first love tap as he can summon.

In some parts of Asia the question of a man's title to a bride must be settled by a fierce fight between the friends of the contracting parties. If his forces are victorious, his sweetheart becomes his trophy. If her friends are victorious, he must pay such price as the victors demand. All over that country some ceremony of violence or exhibition of physical power must precede a wedding. Some native tribes insist upon a foot race between the bride and bridegroom to decide the question of marriage, and others require a long chase on horseback. In some sections of Asia the lover must carry off his bride on his back. If he reaches his hut with her, there can be no protest against the marriage. Failing in that, he must pay her parents for her in cattle. The willing bride makes no outcry; the unwilling bride rouses the whole village, the residents of which try to rescue her.

In the Isthmus of Darien either sex can do the courting, while in the Ukraine the girl generally attends to it. When she falls in love with a man, she goes to his house and declares her passion. If he declines to accept her she remains there and his case becomes rather distressing. To turn her out would provoke her kindred to avenge the insult The young fellow has no resort left him but to run away from home until the damsel is otherwise disposed of.

A curious custom prevails in Over Beierland, Holland. October is the auspicious month, and on the first Sunday (known as review day) the lads and lasses, attired in their best, promenade the village separately, stare each other out of countenance, and then retire to make up their minds on the second Sunday, which is called decision day. The young men go up and pay their compliments to the fair ones of their choice, to learn if they are regarded with favor. On the third Sunday, or day of purchase, the swain is expected to snatch the pocket handkerchief of his adored one, and if she submits to it with good grace he understands that his chances of winning her are flattering. The captured pledge is restored to the fair owner on the fourth Sunday, the "Sunday of Taking Possession," and it rarely happens that the damsel refuses the lover for whom she has indicated a preference. On the Sunday following, the suitor, according to custom, calls at the house of his inamorata, where he is asked to tea. If a piece of the crust of a ginger bread loaf is handed to him, there is nothing left for him but to retire. If, on the other hand, the parents offer the young man a piece of the crumb, he is allowed to come again and is admitted into the family.

On the Island of Himia, opposite Rhodes, a girl is not allowed to have a lover until she has brought up a certain quantity of sponges, and given proof of her agility to take them from a certain depth. On the Island of Nicarus the girl is not consulted. Her father gives her to the best diver among her suitors. He who can stay longest under the water and gather the most sponges marries the maid.—Frank H. Stauffer in The Epoch.

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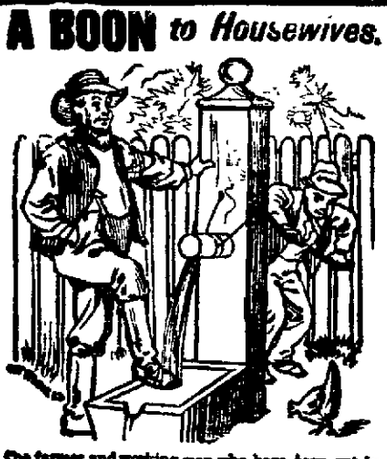

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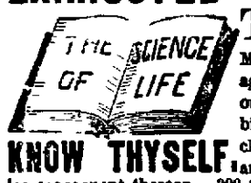

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Divorce Notice.

Irena Wilcox, whose place of residence is unknown, will take notice that on the sixteenth day of October, A. D., 1888, Collin C. Wilcox filed his petition for divorce in the common pleas court, Stark county, Ohio, praying a divorce from the said Irena Wilcox, on the ground of adultery and gross neglect of duty. Said cause will be for hearing on and after January 4, 1889.

COLLIN WILCOX,

18 6t Willson & Garrett, his attorneys.

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The result was marvellous. My men became strong and hearty, and I have had no further trouble. With these pills, I would not fear to live in any swamp." E. RIVAL, Bayou Sara, La.

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Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

AND HYPOPHOSPHITES

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.

Remarkable as a flesh producer.

Persons gain rapidly while taking it.

SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of

CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.

The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.

FOR MEN ONLY!

A NEW BOOK ON DEBILITY & ATROPHY

Explains only method to enlarge and strengthen all weak, stunted, undeveloped organs and parts of the body. Also quickest, surest cure for nervous, sexual and general physical debility and decay. The effects of early errors and later excesses, weakness of body and mind, seminal losses, nervousness, impotency, etc., CURED "to stay cured." Every condition of robust, noble manhood fully restored, unless beyond human aid. Men testify from all States and Territories and foreign countries. You can write them. Treatment is as absolutely nothing as any human agency can be. Book mailed (sealed) free of charge. Address

ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

HOOKWAY & FOLTZ

Have in stock the largest line of

PIECE GOODS

Ever brought in this city, and on March 1st,

C. L. BIETZ,

Will conduct the cutting department.

PILES, FISTULA, FISSURE, &C

DR. A. E. ELLIOT.

Wishes to announce to the citizens of Massillon and vicinity that he will be at the

Hotel Conrad From 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.

the Second Thursday of Each Month

For the purpose of treating DISEASES of the RECTUM. Remember the Dates. Consultation Free.

To whom it may Concern—Dr. A. E. Elliott has cured me of a very painful FISSURE with three treatments. His method is painless and did not hinder me from work. My general health began to improve soon after first treatment. I cheerfully recommend him to those suffering with such trouble.

AKRON, O., March 29, 1888. S. M. BURNHAM.

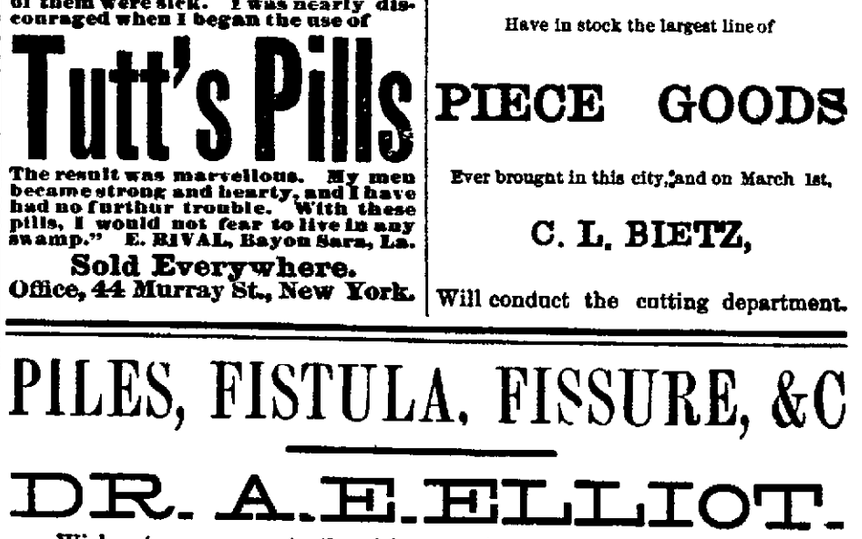
To Whom it may Concern—Dr. Elliott has cured me of a very bad case of Bleeding Piles of 25 years standing. His treatment caused me no pain or loss of time.

MASSILLON, O., Oct. 11, 1888. H. L. SAVIDGE.

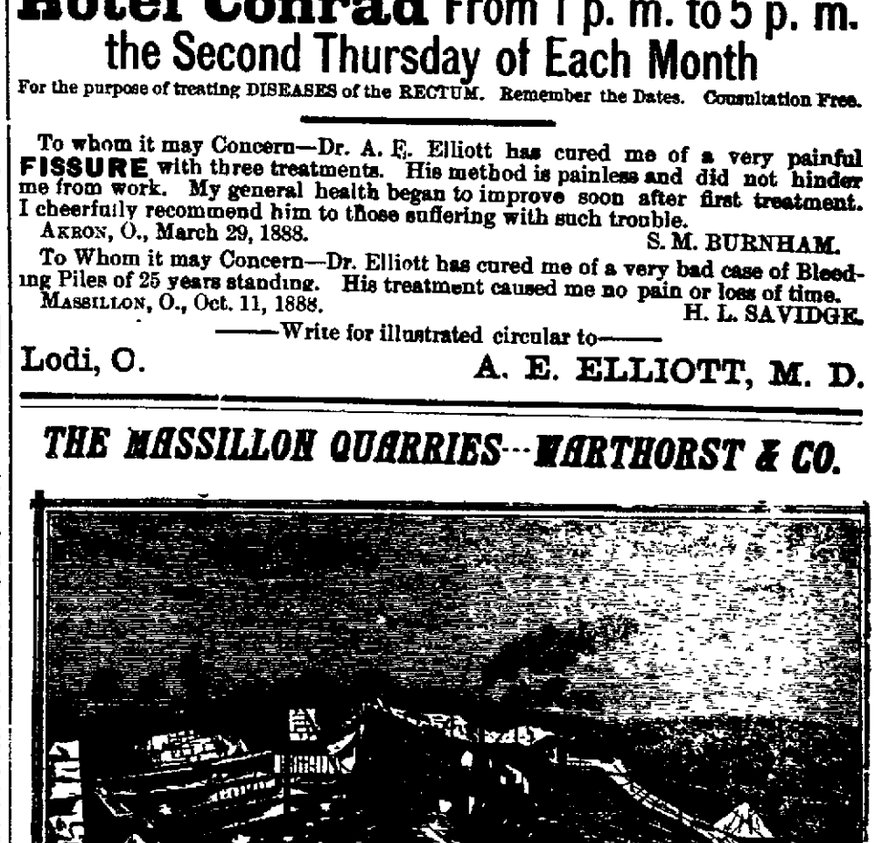
——Write for illustrated circular to——

Lodi, O. A. E. ELLIOTT, M. D.

THE MASSILLON QUARRIES---WARTHORST & CO.



Manufacturers of Grindstones for Wet and Dry Grinding. Block and Dimension Stone. Superior Sand, washed and dry ground, for Glass Works and Steel and Rolling Mills.



RUSSELL & CO.'S HEAVY DOUBLE MILL.

(SPECIFICATIONS N.)

The Best Mill for the Money ever offered.

Send for CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST describing our Engines, Threshers and Saw Mills

Address RUSSELL [illegible]

THE STURTEVANT LUMBER CO.,

The one Lumber Firm of Ohio that is free to sell to Carpenters and Consumers

AT WHOLESALE PRICES

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

PERSON MUN.

Charles Snavely, who has been attending the Otterbein University, is at home for the holidays.

Robert Angstead, who has been sojourning in Summit county, is at home.

The time for commencing the protracted meeting at the U. B. Church has been postponed until next Sunday evening.

Rev. Ihle has arrived at the parsonage at Crystal Springs and preached his first sermon in the charge at the Sixteen church last Sunday morning.

Many persons from this vicinity attended the Christmas exercises at the Cross roads church. The presents were many and the tree was beautiful.

The season of the year is at hand when the average farmer has ceased from his labor and is enjoying the fruits thereof, sitting by his fire luxuriating upon apples, cider, sausage and mince pies.

CHAPMAN.

We had a muddy Christmas.

The warm weather is against the revival of trade at our coal mines.

The coal found at the Drake slope is pronounced by very competent judges as being an excellent qualtty for all purpose.

Mr. John Selway and family, and Mr. and Mrs. Geo. W. Selway, all of Flushing, Ohio, ate their Christmas turkey with their Chapman relatives.

Miss Bridget O'Donnell was awarded the silver medal at the Prohibition elocutionary contest last Saturday evening.

Our Sunday School had a pleasant time Christmas eve, the children enjoyed their treat of candy, nuts and oranges.

Thos. M Morgan and Ralph Stock took their departure for South Wales last Monday night and expect to return in about three months. It is rumored here that they are sent as a committee to make a practical test of the condition of the British and American miner and to taste the bacon so often mentioned there by settling the difference of opinion that at present exists in the minds of some INDEPENDENT readers.

Several foot races on Christmas drew a large crowd. Several of the "Cork" coal operators thought they had a couple of runners that could scoop the "Hill" with ease, but the "Hill" boys showed them different by taking every race and bringing the good money where it will be put to a far better use. Our "scooters" have got away with the old hands this time and they feel happy.

WEST BROOKFIELD.

Robert Slusser purchased the Bickley property east of town.

Miss Jennie Wood, of Youngstown, is visiting H. F. Gaddis and family.

Mrs. John Smith and Mrs. J. H. Fisher, jr., are visiting with Mrs. Peasley, at Brighton, O.

All the country schools except Bowman's, Dublin and East Greenville are in session.

The Sugar Creek, Wayne county, Teachers' Association will meet at Erwin's school house, just west of East Greenville, Saturday, January 12, 1889.

Christmas passed off quietly. The two Sabbath schools gave their pupils the annual treat; at the Lutheran school, in addition to the treat, Rev. Kast received a beautiful chair; at the Methodist, N. E. Moffit was presented with a gold handled umbrella by the school, and Henry Friend received a fine rocking chair from his class.

The following is the programme for the next township teachers' institute to be held at Sixteen school house January 19, 1889:

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Fractions..... G. R. Snavely
Mensuration of Solids..... C. M. Smith
Government in Primary Schools.....
..... Miss Mary Hourlet
Infinitives and Participles..... R. O. Ellis

EVENING SESSION.

Incentives to Study,..... D. W. Walter
Elocution..... E G. Bowers

General Lockout Threatened.

LONDON, Dec. 27.—A crisis is threatened in the cotton trade at Bolton. Dissatisfaction is felt on the part of the masters who threaten a general lockout on account of the bad work done in the mills and because of the partial strike among the operatives. The latter having ample funds on hand feel confident of maintaining a strike, and defy the masters. A prolonged struggle is feared.

Rather Mixed Statement.

CHICAGO, Dec. 27.—A small grocery store on South State street was destroyed by an incendiary fire and an unknown man, supposed to have been a burglar, was burned to death. A barrel of oil in the front part of the store exploded during the fire, and a man named Frank Polo, who was standing outside the store, was fatally burned.

Volcano in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 27.—A local paper announces the discovery of a volcano in the western part of the state, and attributes to this volcano the recent explosion, which resulted in the death of a dozen persons. Several other mysterious explosions have occurred recently, and it is now believed that the Rocky mountain volcano, as it is called, is the cause of these outbreaks.

Strange Disease Among Hogs.

BELLEFONTAINE, O., Dec. 27.—A horrible, apparently contagious, disease has broken out among the hogs belonging to farmers in Monroe township and the eastern part of Logan county. The animals break out in [illegible] about the back and neck, and die [illegible] hours from the time of [illegible]. Many are dying. It is a [illegible] R. Belvin.

several other gentlemen [illegible] somewhat amusing to observe that John Hancock, Esq., received two votes for vice president, though to the present generation he is totally unknown.

On the 13th of February, 1796, both houses [illegible] to Speaker. Here [illegible] formed John Randolph and [illegible] being lead, but no permanent rule was established [illegible] to Speaker.

J. H. BEADLE.

ON THE PACIFIC COAST.

MINING, LUMBERING AND SALMON FISHING OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Down in the Coal Mine—Under the Waters of the Bay—In the Great Woods—Handling Logs 14 Feet Thick—Catching and Canning Salmon—The British Indians.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—One must go to the far west to realize what this continent was like in its infancy. There he will see the beginnings of man's struggle for wealth and natural surroundings which seem to have remained untouched since the dawn of creation, and which are perfectly enchanting in their wild grandeur. While the crowded populations of the great cities are busily engaged in all the arts and sciences and manufacturing industries which belong to a high civilization, thousands of their fellow men are working to supply their wants, to furnish them with food from the great rivers, broad prairies and cattle ranches of the west, or delving in the mine or the forest to procure the raw material required in their various enterprises. Under the shining bosom of the lovely bay of Nanaimo, on Vancouver Island, the workings of the mines extend for miles, and hundreds of men descend the shaft day after day and night after night to find the coal and iron which form the cargoes of those masted ships for sea sailing away over the rippling waters. An inspection of the work going on under sea and land cannot fail to prove interesting. On arriving at the mouth of the pit a little lamp will be put into your hand, and you will enter a rude kind of elevator with the sides entirely open and unprotected. At the sound of the gong you speed down the narrow shaft, down into darkness and dampness and cold, dropping uncomfortably till you feel a contraction of the heart, which you overcome only when, with a sigh of relief, you find yourself at last on solid ground. Boarding a train of narrow, open trucks, you catch a dim outline of a mule at the other end of the cars, and you are whisked along down levels and slopes, twisting and spinning through the dark corridors and labyrinthine galleries, until you are lost in a maze of excitement. You see scores of men around you at work in a variety of methods and attitudes which you can only faintly comprehend. They pop up from a hole here and an avenue there and disappear again suddenly like fleeting spirits. There are immense furnaces which you are content to view from a respectful distance, and as the black faced and strong armed miners move to and fro, you feel an inrushing admiration for their noble toil and manly endurance. You visit the stables and cannot resist the pathos of the scene when you look upon the poor, dumb animals for whom the pit is a living tomb, for they never see the upper world again once they have been brought down to work in the mine. With a thousand indistinct impressions you prefer to ascend, and after an upward journey, which gives rise to no unpleasant sensations, you regain once more your footing on the earth above and feel a thrill of energy and gladness in the fresh air and all the sights and sounds of the open day.

No greater contrast to the scenes we have left behind us in the mine could be imagined than those which we behold in visiting one of the many logging camps which are planted along the coast near the new city of Vancouver. You start from here in a little steamship which takes you through a perfect fairyland of natural beauty, through channels and creeks and bays, with little green islands, like emeralds floating in liquid sapphire. You are in full view of the purple mountains shadowing the harbor, and the eye wanders from the water to some rugged promontory in the foreground, or some snowy peak beyond, until you penetrate a glade of the forest and find yourself at last in the camp. Here by the side of a cool and gurgling rivulet the lumbermen have erected their cozy plank huts, where they gather in the evening, when the day's work is done, to eat a hearty supper for which venison and bear, grouse, salmon and trout have been laid under contribution, and to spin the winding yarn and crack the merry joke round the blazing log fire. What picturesque figures and groups as the light from the burning timber throws some rosy tint over the rugged faces, or brings out in bold relief the outlines of the wearied forms that stretch themselves around! And on some night of harmless revelry how the sounds of laughter and song rise upward through the stately columns of the tall trees till they are lost in the vaulted roof above! Some thirty men are camping here, but of these only two or three work at the ax. The giants of the forest are not so easily conquered and drawn home at the wagon wheels of the woodsman as many people may imagine. In starting a camp the first requirement is to build a road. This does not mean just clearing a track of a few stumps and brushwood, but the formation of a road over which heavy logs, sometimes thirteen or fourteen feet in diameter and a hundred feet long, may be brought down to the coast. This is accomplished in the first place by a gang of swampers, who go ahead and clear the way of all obstructions. They are followed by the skidders, who answer to section men on a railroad and are constantly at work making and repairing the roads. The logging road is made with logs about twelve inches in diameter, places about nine feet apart. The roads and their various branches are made to follow the ground so as to secure a gradual incline to the water. The logger, with ax in hand, does not stand on the ground when felling a tree, as its large circumference at that point would require double the work that it does higher up. The logger, therefore, cuts a notch in the tree at a height of several feet from the ground, into this notch he inserts his spring board, and on this board he stands, in picturesque poise, while he hews down the huge column before him. After the trees are felled comes the yarding out, which consists in placing them on the road. This is done by means of a cable a snatch block and an ox team of eight or ten oxen. One end of the cable is fastened to a tree or stump, at the right angle on the opposite side of the road. The snatch block is then fastened to the trunk, the oxen pull upon the block and by this immense leverage the trunk is drawn and placed upon the road. A load of several trunks is then made up, the oxen are chained to the load, and in this manner some 5,000 to 8,000 feet of lumber at a time is hauled [illegible]. Here [illegible] is formed [illegible] hitched to a steamer, is towed to the sawing and planing mill for which it is destined. Here the logs are kraaled in a water inclosure, specially adapted to receive them, till they are wanted. When they are, you see men with long poles hopping over the water from log to log, and finally cutting out their favorite victims for the saw. The huge log is skillfully guided to a particular opening, where hooks, made of the finest steel, and fastened by couplings to an endless chain, seize it in a close and firm embrace, and at a given signal away it speeds up the incline and on to a platform above, where it is quickly caught again by a ready chain and swung upon the execution carriage. At this stage the log is securely placed in irons so that it cannot move or struggle in the coming ordeal. The gauge of the steam saw is set, and at a signal the carriage moves upon its deadly course. A slice is cut clean off one side, and this ingenious operation is repeated three times till all four sides are square. The gauge is then set to the required thickness and again the carriage passes up the track, this time depositing a squared and massive piece of timber on the rollers beyond. These rollers take their burden straight to the opening of what is called the gang saw, a contrivance whereby a given number of saws work together in a gang, the motion being up and down instead of circular as we had seen it in the instances first mentioned. Thus, in a few minutes after the log is caught up in the water at one end of the mill, it emerges at the other cut into boards, of varying width and thickness, and is carted off by the yard hands to be piled or shipped as required.

A visit to the canneries of the Fraser river is sufficient to dispel the prejudice so commonly entertained against canned fish, for everything connected with the process of canning is made and kept as clean as the contents of a model dairy. The whole stretch of this noble river, near the city of New Westminster, is dotted here and there with busy fishermen in their skiffs and boats and canoes, whilst the Indian encampments, with their white tents and rugged shanties glinting through the foliage or standing out in bold outline, add life and beauty to the scene. As you spin down the river in the golden summer time, the forests on its banks show their brightest tints and the wide extended branches of the trees are reflected in the placid water. The steam launch gently cuts its way through the parting waves, and though you welcome each view with eager admiration, ever and anon you turn round to catch another glimpse of those you have left behind you. At length the little voyage is over and you are alongside the wharf, where a beautiful sight awaits you. The last boat has just come in and is discharging its shining freight, and on the landing are carefully arranged in long rows some 2,000 of the finest salmon that ever grabbed a fly or enmeshed themselves in the gill net which the Indians here employ to catch them. The company working the cannery finds the boats, nets and all the necessary outfit. The Indians catch the fish and are paid 10 cents each for all they bring in, large or small. When the boats arrive at the wharf the fish are transferred to the landing stage, thence to the counting platform, from which they pass, one by one, into the hands of the splitter, usually a Chinaman, whose duty it is to split them open, and remove the entrails, head, tail and fins. An expert Chinaman, it is said, will slit as many as 3,000 in a day. The parts removed are thrown into the gulf to be washed away by the tide, whilst the salmon passon to the cleaning bench, where they are received by other hands, and subjected to a thorough cleansing and rinsing by clean and sparkling water, kept in constant flow direct from the spring. From here they are passed on to a tank containing a slight pickle, where they are rubbed and scrubbed with a brush till the slime and scales are all thoroughly removed. They are then transferred to the fish knives, a multiple apparatus, so constructed that a fish placed upon the bench is seized by a number of revolving knives, set at distances of four inches apart, and by one turn cut into lengths exactly to fit the depth of the can. After the cans are made up they are tested in the weighing department to see that they are properly filled, in which case each one weighs exactly one pound and four ounces.

The various processes employed in covering, soldering and sealing the cans are ingeniously contrived, and it is astonishing with what rapidity they are passed on from stage to stage. When sealed they are tested once more to detect any flaw in the can or soldering. In case of a flaw the can is put on one side for inspection and remedy.

The sound cans pass on to the boiling tank, where they remain for an hour and ten minutes, at a temperature of 212 degs.; thence to the steam retorts, where they remain for an hour and upward, according to the size of the fish, and till the entire contents of the can are thoroughly cooked. The cans are then allowed to stand for twelve hours in a cooling room to settle and cool, after which they are lacquered to protect them from rust. They are then tested again by sound, then labeled and boxed, and the whole process is over. There are some twelve or fourteen of these canneries on the Fraser river, which employ a large amount of white labor inside, and supply the Indians with their chief means of subsistence. In the season the Indian fishermen make quite a harvest, and I have been told that they spend as much as $12,000 in one day in the city of New Westminster.

The Indians of British Columbia are noted as the most industrious of their race, a fact which may be partly accounted for by the opportunities afforded them in the fisheries of the Fraser. Those inhabiting the northwest territories are, for the most part, in a condition of squalid misery, and thousands who are unable, now that the buffalo has disappeared, to gain a living, are supported by a regular service of rations at the expense of the Canadian government.

O'CONNOR POWER.

Frank R. Stockton, the author of "The Lady or the Tiger," is a small, wiry man with electric eyes and a swarthy complexion. He measures you in his mind's eye much as a tailor does, from tip to toe. He seldom speaks above a subdued conversational whisper, and never until spoken to. His copy is legible as print and singularly free from erasures. In his library at Madison, N. J., he has a hammock, in which he thinks out his ideas, and he will, if necessary, spend three days in writing 200 words, hence the mosaic perfection of his work.

E. P. Roe's posthumous novel, "Miss Lou," instead of, as stated, falling below the sale of his other books, has sold nearly 5,000 more largely than any of his previous novels in the same time.

1888. HOLIDAYS. 1889

Christmas and New Years Excursion Rates Over the Wheeling & Lake Erie Railway.

Continuing the custom of past years the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway will sell excursion tickets at excursion rates, December 24, 25 and 31, 1888, and January 1, 1889, with limit of tickets for return passage good up to and including January 3, 1889. Full information pertaining to rates, time of trains and connections, and such other facts as it may be desirable to know, will be furnished by any agent of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railway company.

Holiday Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets at low round trip rates will be sold by the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg on December 24, 25, 31, 1888, and January 1, 1889, good returning until Thursday, January 3, 1889. No tickets will be sold to adults for less than 25 cents, nor to children for less than 15 cents.

A Valuable Treatise on Medicine.

The edition for 1889 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and can be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fourth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, &c., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1889 will probably be the largest edition ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

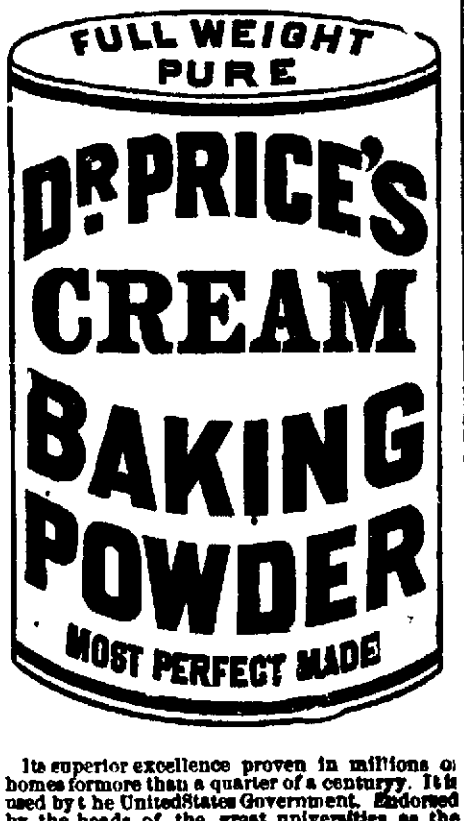
The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hand, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Blood vs. Nerves.

Great mistakes have been made in the world, by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. This headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain; pain, dyspepsia, wind, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by a weakness of the parts: biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility, to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weaknes, Dr. Mile's great nerve and brain food surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's.

$500 Reward.

If you suffer from dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery and acrid, at others thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; if the eyes are weak, watery and inflamed; and there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scabs from ulcers; the voice being changed and having a nasal twang; the breath offensive; smell and taste impaired; experience a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough, and general debility, then you are suffering from chronic nasal catarrh. Only a few of the above named symptoms are likely to be present in any one case at one time, or in one stage of the disease. Thousands of cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, less understood or more unsuccessfully treated by physicians. The manufacturers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy offer in good faith $500 reward for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. The Remedy is sold by druggists at only 50 cents.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes formore than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the great universities as the strongest, purest, and most healthful. Dr Price's Cream Baking Powder does not contain ammonia, lime or alum. Sold only in cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

HOLIDAY

Before making for Christma and see the gold and silve elry, Gold Um handles, Silve Toothpics, P received at

C. F. O

No. 5 W. Main

Common Sense

Should be used in attempting to cu that very disagreeable disease, catarr A catarrh originates in impurities in t blood, local applications can do no pe manent good. The common-sense met od of treatment is to purify the bloo and for this purpose there is no prep ration superior to Hood's Sarsaparil That this peculiar medicine does cu catarrh is shown by the many testim nials from people who have foune r lief upon using it when all others h failed. A book containing statements cures sent on receipt of two-cent stam by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

To get rid of that "too much turke take one of Rinehart's Pills; 1 a dose.

The Weather.

Indications—Rain, stationary tempe ture, except colder in the lake region; var ble winds.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Quotations for the Money, Stock, Produ and Cattle Markets for December 28.

NEW YORK.—Money 4 per cent. Exchan steady; governments quiet.

Currency sixes, 119 bid; four coupons, 12 bid; four-and-a-half, 108¾ bid.

The stock market opened active and stro with the Vanderbilts as the features. The stocks were in fair demand by the comm sion houses, and under their lead prices a vanced ¼ to 1¼ per cent. during the first ho After 11 o'clock there was considerable selli to realize, and prices reacted ½ to 1 per ce The market at this writing is dull but stea

Bur. & Quincey	109½	Michigan Cent.	8
Central Pacific	34	Missouri Pacific	7
C., C. C. & I.	59	N. Y. Central	10
Del. & Hudson	131¾	Northwestern	10
Del. Lack. & W.	139⅝	Ohio & Miss	2
Illinois Central	119	Pacific Mail	3
Lake Shore	109½	St. Paul	6
Louisville & Nash	56½	Western Union	8

Cincinnati.

WHEAT—98c@$1 02.
CORN—New, 31@34½c.
WOOL—Unwashed; fine merino, 18@19c; ou fourth blood combing, 23@24c; medium delai and combing 26@27c; braid, 19@20; medi combing, 26@27c; fleece washed, fine meri X and XX, 27@28c; medium clothing, 29@3 delaine fleece, —@30c.
HAY—No. 1 timothy, $15 00; No. 2, $11 prairie, $8 00@9 50; wheat, oats and rye stra $8 00@8 50.
CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, $3 5 4 00; fair, $2 25@3 25; common, $1 50@2 stockers and feeders, $2 00@3 75; yearlir and calves, $2 00@3 00.
HOGS—Select butchers, $5 20@5 25; fair good packing, $5 10@5 20; fair to good lig $5 10@5 20; common, $4 50@5 05.
SHEEP—Common to fair, $2 00@3 00; go to choice, $3 75@4 50.
LAMBS—$3 25@6 00.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Prime, $4 25@5 00; fair to go $3 25@4 25; common, $2 50@3 00; stocke $2 25@3 00, feeders, $2 25@3 00.
HOGS—Philadelphias, $5 20@5 25; mix $5 15@5 20; Yorkers, $5 15@5 20; common fair, $5 10@5 15; grassers and stubblers, $6 0 6 55; pigs, $5 00@5 25.
SHEEP—Prime $4 50@4 80, fair to go $3 75@4 00, common $2 50@2 75.
LAMBS—$5 00@6 30.

Chicago.

HOGS—Fair to good $5 05@5 30, mixed pa ing $5 05@5 30, heavy to choice $5 15@5 35.
CATTLE—Choice to extra shipping $3 0 5 00, mixed $1 35@3 20, stockers and feed $2 00@3 40.
SHEEP—Common to choice $2 25@5 00.
LAMBS—$4 00@6 00.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red $1 08, No. 2 winter, January $1 00⅝.
CORN—Mixed 47¼c.
OATS—No. 1 white, 39c, No. 2 mixed J uary 30¾c.
CATTLE—$1 75@5 30 per 100 pounds l weight.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash 98c@$1 02, Decemb 98c.
CORN—Steady; cash 36¾c.
OATS—Steady; cash 27c.
CLOVER SEED—Cash $5 40, January $5

The Massillon Market.

Farmers are receiving the follow prices to day, December 27:

Wheat, per bu	$
Oats " "	
Corn " "	
Potatoes per bu	
Butter per lb	
Eggs per doz	
Dressed turkeys, geese and ducks per lb	
Dressed chicken per lb	

LUMBER.

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DEALERS IN

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